KINGDOM OF LIBYA

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

FIVE - YEAR ECONOMIC
AND
SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN

1963 - 1968

338.984(619)
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1963/68 cop.2

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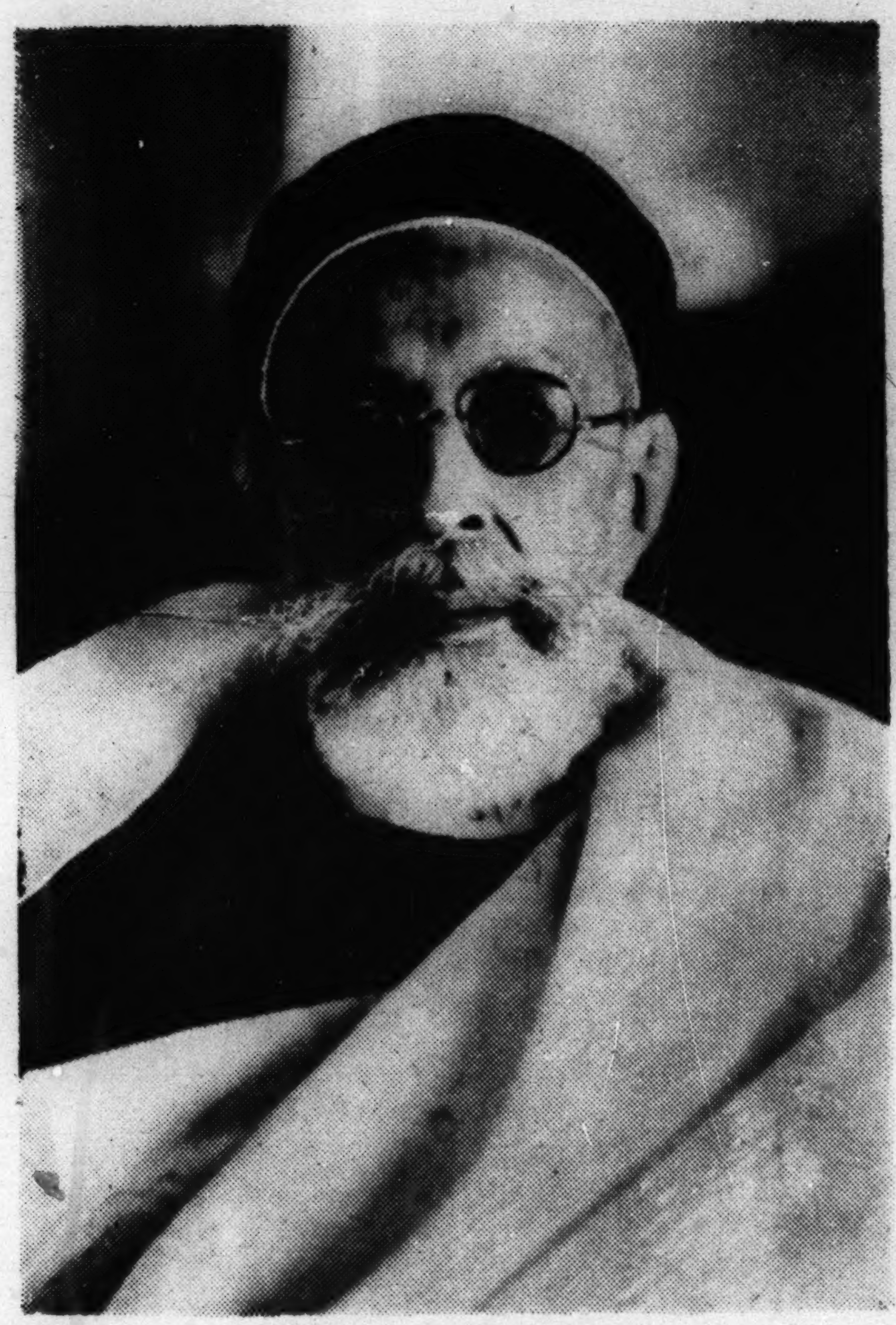
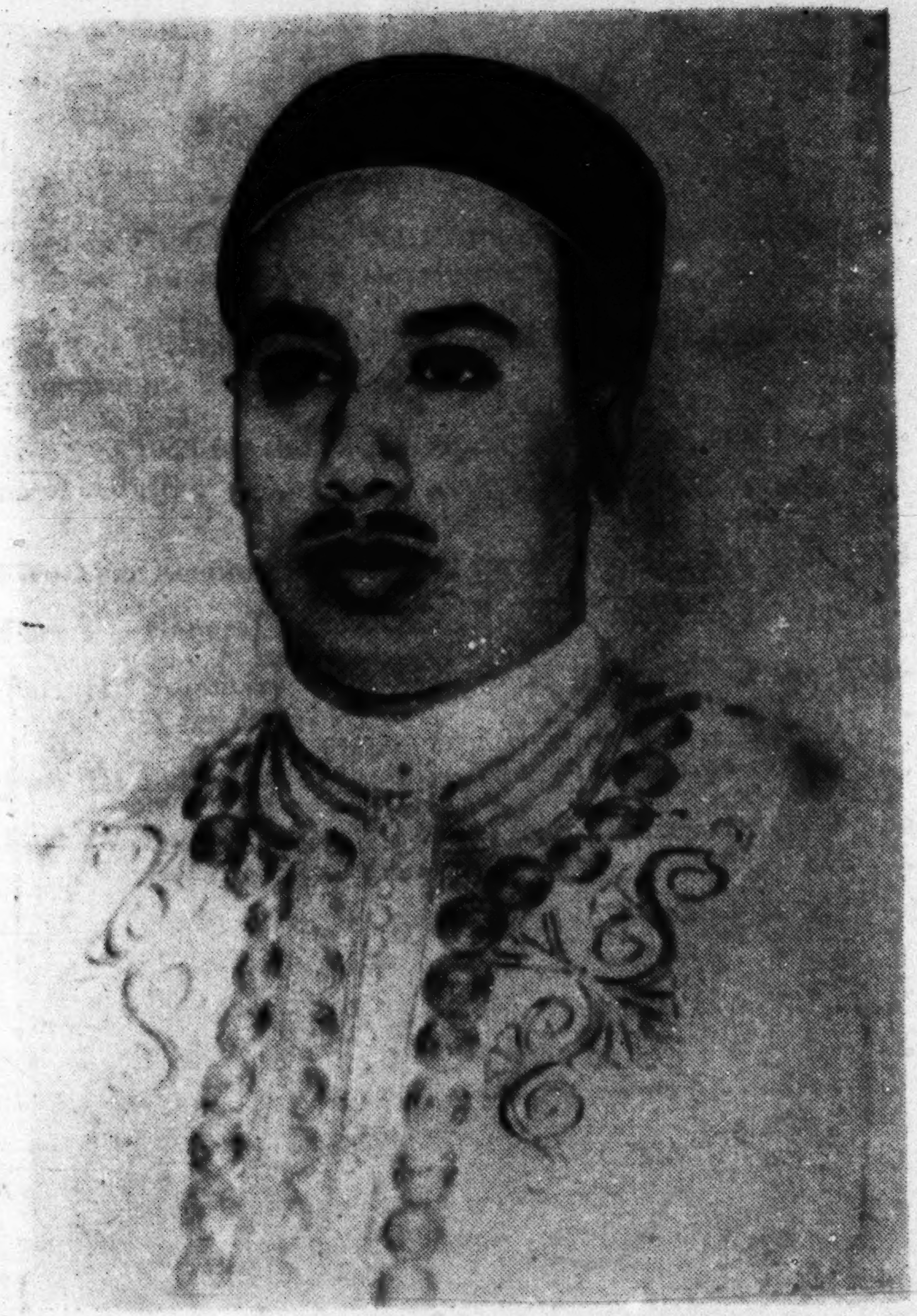


H.M. KING IDRIS I



H.R.H. THE CROWN PRINCE

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STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT BY THE PRIME MINISTER INTRODUCING THE DRAFT OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN 1963-1968

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

Fortunately this occasion witnesses the declaration of unity in Libya and the centralisation of power in one executive. Both these developments are highly meaningful in terms of our nationalistic aims and objectives. For the first time ever the Government presents a draft of the Five-Year Plan dealing with all aspects of our life in the social and economic fields. This Five-Year Plan aims at building our economic and social life on firm foundations principally through coordinating our various needs with the means available for the improvement of our living conditions and the achievement of our much desired goals of security, dignity and prosperity.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

I am fully confident that you all share with us our deep sense of satisfaction and happiness at having this opportunity to produce this document presenting a long term programme of work and production of such magnitude that it would have a great impact on our history. There are numerous obstacles and difficulties in the way. Yet we are confident that with the active participation of all forces and efforts, we will be able to arrive at our goals, having plenty, honour and prosperity for the future of all our people.

«The struggle ahead will not be less strenuous than during the past ten years. Prosperity has its own problems, and we all ought to face and solve them in such a way as to ensure progress and prosperity for all Libyans!» These eternally memorable declarations by the Leader and Defender of this nation, our beloved King Idris I, in the historic address to his loyal people on the occasion of the 10th Anniversary of our Independence, will always be in the forefront of our minds.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

The Government adopted economic planning out of the conviction that planning is highly important to the maximum exploitation of the country's limited potentialities. Planning here involved firstly, a factual valuation of Libya's available resources and, secondly, a selection of the projects which appear, in terms of our means, most suitable for the progress and prosperity of the country. The working out of these projects will give us a clearer picture of our national economy and will indicate how best to serve the interests of the people and help best to realise their hopes for social justice and an honourable life.

It has been the Government's desire to centralise planning in a single authority enjoying all the necessary legal powers and jurisdictions. Within the framework of objectives behind this desire the Development Council Law of 1960 has been promulgated. The Development Council thus superceded all the various institutions existing before. The existence of these institutions had been attended by a great deal of conflicts and severe lack of harmony with the result that planning was uncertain, execution ineffective and direction and control weak. Yet this is not be interpreted as a denial on our part of the merits of the projects and services rendered by such institutions with beneficial effects on social and economic development in the country.

On embarking on a long term programme of development the Government envisaged the plan and the funds required for its implementation as purely Libyan. It took into account the need for remedying vital deficiencies in order to achieve the development of our economy within the scope of the following major objectives:—

(1) To ensure the early improvement of the standard of living of the people particularly those of limited income who did not benefit from the economic prosperity.

(2) To give special consideration to the agricultural sector, being the source of supply of most of the essential consumer goods, besides being the source of income and employment for the majority of the people; to pay attention to industry, to improve the productive efficiency of farmer and labourer; and to encourage the private sector to make investments in these fields.

(3) To permit the public sector to continue its investments in such services as education, health, communications and housing, together

with other sectors as required to consolidate the basic elements for rapid economic growth.

(4) To develop rural areas by establishing all the productive and public service projects thus ensuring regular employment for countrymen, utilising their productive faculties and raising their incomes in such a way as to achieve justice in the distribution of national income and restrict their migration into the cities.

(5) To organise the imports policy so as to avoid importation of all goods which can be produced in the country on the one hand, and to ensure protection from the danger of inflation and the provision of sufficient supplies of the capital goods needed for development on the other; at the same time striving to step up local production and to adopt an appropriate customs policy for its protection and in this way gradually and continuously substitute local production for the mass of such imports. All efforts should be directed towards increasing our exports. Coupled with oil exports such measures will undoubtedly improve the balance of payments situation.

(6) To take such monetary, financial and commercial measures — all in a co-ordinated effort — as may be necessary to ensure increased revenue and to enforce tight-belt control on expenditures. Under such a policy we hope inflation will be further curbed, economic stability attained and economic development and its much desired results better guaranteed.

Here I would say to you and to our countrymen that, thank God we were able to deal with the financial situation encountered upon our institution in office. We can now assure you that as a result of the policy adopted for saving and control of expenditure the state of the Public Treasury is quite favourable and satisfactory.

(7) To take steps to meet the lack of information and statistical data which are necessary for planning, by strengthening the existing statistical organs and by studies and research work. This would ensure support for the present plan and for future planning activities.

You are well aware that to formulate a long term development plan is not an easy job that is done overnight. To have a successful plan you have to collect the necessary statistical data and information and to conduct the relevant studies and research work, because they are the basis for the proper assessment of the country's potentialities and its requirements over the various social and economic sectors. This body of collected information is necessary also to estimate various needs and to guide key officials in the various Ministries and Departments and the Technical Committees set up to deal with the carrying through of the development plan. A large number of experts and specialists in development were appointed to these committees through the noteworthy assistance of the U.N. Mission to Libya, the F.A.O., the World Bank, the USAID and the Bank of Libya. All these efforts have resulted in this plan which we are honoured to present to your distinguished assembly.

A general major problem faced the technical planning organs of the state. Most development projects emanated from the Provinces, not on a nation wide pattern, but rather on the basis of competition for acquiring development resources. A single project had even been duplicated by more than one authority. Then constitutional unity was paramount. In this new situation it became inevitable for the Government to reconsider such projects in order to do away duplication and conflict and establish the necessary standards of co-ordination, conformity and selection required by the planning activity. Facts to be taken into account under the changed circumstances were the transfer to the relevant ministries of the executive responsability and in addition the public interest which required emphasis on the need to view the whole of Libya as an integral social and economic unit, each part of which must have its fair share of development activity and progress.

The Development Plan now before your distinguished assembly is one of the great advantages among many to come out of the constitutional amendment and the Declaration of the Blessed Unity. This plan the Government has succeeded in preparing, in spite of difficulties and obstacles and only after several revisions were made in order that the end product could represent a comprehensive and nationwide effort. With this plan we hope to realise the great prospects we so much want to achieve.

This is the first effort in the long history of this country and we must therefore view it as our first trial. When the results become evident it will then be possible for us to define more solidly and accurately our path on the way to development. Through trial and error we are certain to find out our faults and how to avoid or remedy them in the future. Owing to these considerations it was not possible for the plan at this stage to give more than a general picture of the policy and objecives. The plan is flexible enough to meet any demand whenever necessary on the basis of the merits of that demand and on the grounds of urgency and public interest.

We are still in the course of organising, reinforcing and amalgamating the organs of the State. Therefore to provide for any outcome of the present situation the Government decided to divide the life period of the programme into two stages, the first being the trial stage lasting two years, the second representing the stage of making use of such trial. The Government chooses this course to avoid involving ourselves in postponement and delays over a long way surrounded by doubts, embarrassment and lack of co-ordination. Accordingly it will be seen by your distinguished assembly that the Government has presented estimates for the first two years of the plan period in order to meet the cost of those projects which have already been started owing to their urgency or the requirements of public interests. This arrangement also provided for such other projects as are in conformity with the needs of the country and, as such, have to be started immediately.

The Government's action in this connection takes into account the funds to be available from the country's revenue for meeting the costs of the first two years, the labour force available in the country and the productive efficiency of the State machinery in ensuring the basic requirements and in checking the dangers of inflation and soaring prices. Having provided for the above mentioned circumstances and with due observance of the rule for balancing the needs with the ability of the country to meet them, the Government is still prepared to make good any deficiencies in revenue through external financing facilities extended by international technical assistance organisations, or by other credit institutions inside and outside the country as the case may be.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

The Government ought now to summarise to your distinguished assembly the costs of the Five-Year Plan, making a total just in excess of 169 millions distributed amongst the various sectors as follows:—

1.	**Agriculture**	**£L.**	**29,275,000**
2.	**Industry**	**£L.**	**6,900,000**
3.	**National Economy (including promotion of Tourism)**	**£L.**	**2,870,000**
4.	**Communications**	**£L.**	**27,460,000**
5.	**Public Works**	**£L.**	**38,662,000**
6.	**Education**	**£L.**	**22,365,000**
7.	**Health**	**£L.**	**12,500,000**
8.	**Labour and Social Affairs**	**£L.**	**8,690,000**
9.	**News and Guidance**	**£L.**	**2,550,000**
10.	**Public Administration**	**£L.**	**6,425,000**
11.	**Planning and Project Administration (including the General Reserve)**	**£L.**	**11,400,000**
	GRAND TOTAL	**£L.**	**169,097,000**

From this distribution it will be evident to your distinguished assembly that Agriculture comes next only to Public Works which are in fact designed to meet agricultural requirements. Items like water supply, electricity installations, sewage networks, reclamation of valleys (wadi) and flood control and water conservation constitute basic structures for agricultural development or are complementary to its development along modern lines, adequate for fulfilling its objects, and consequently the overall hopes in progress and prosperity. Moreover every other sector provides for an adequate volume of service for the Agricultural sector which is deemed to represent the backbone of our national economy, not only because it is the main source of work and income for the majority of the people, but also because it is a contributory factor in the settlement of inhabitants and strengthens the social and economic interrelationships among the various sectors.

Briefly, the following are the objectives of our agricultural programmes:

(a) To open up more opportunities for employment and consequently for higher incomes and better living standards in the rural areas.

(b) To raise the level of agricultural production, quantitatively and qualitatively, by utilising the lands presently under cultivation and reclaiming more lands for agricultural settlement. The relevant bill is now before your distinguished assembly.

(c) To increase and diversify production in order to ensure stability of prices and as far as possible avoid dependence on imported products.

(d) To utilise agricultural products in developing local industries and to find markets for their products.

To achieve these objectives we intend to start those projects which are fully explained and justified in the draft plan now before your distinguished assembly. Of such projects we mention first the activities to be undertaken by the Government in the fields of land reclamation, agricultural settlement and development of forestry. Provision is made for the renovation of some 4600 farms, the establishment of 655 new farms, the development and settlement of Bir El Ghnem area, the re-establishment of vegetation in the Wadi Megenin drainage, rehabilitation and redevelopment of some 1800 ex ENTE farms in the Jebel El Akhdar, the resettlement and reclamation of approximately 2035 hectares of underdeveloped land in the Fezzan, the conversion of areas totalling 380,000 hectares from macchia into pine forests for economic and industrial use, and the improvement and construction of many roads in the forests and between villages. In the field of agricultural marketing the Government continues to adopt the same policy as regards fixing suitable prices for certain crops by subsidy in order to protect the interests of farmers and provide them with an incentive for increasing their production. Surplus crops will still be purchased and stored for use in case of crop failure or for combatting price inflation, or for export.

Irrigation is a major instrument in agricultural development. Therefore the plan accords it special attention, represented in the continuation of exploration for water, the construction of dams in the main valleys in order to control floods and make use of water and the utilisation of effluent from the various sewage works to be constructed in many towns. Evidently the plan therefore accords special attention to the water problem especially because it is the Government's intention to prepare a water law in order to regulate on firm grounds the utilisation of this vital resource.

The plan moreover attaches importance to animal wealth and provides for improved breeds, the provision of adequate supplies of fodder and water, the advancement of veterinary service and the establishment of laboratories and quarantine stations in order to control and eradicate diseases by every possible modern technique. The Government also intends to introduce new legislation permitting state contribution towards the costs of agricultural produce through the payment of awards and grants to encourage farmers to build water tanks, wells and fences, buy implements and equipment, reclaim uncultivated lands, and improve their livestock production. Regular competitions and exhibitions will be held and cash prizes will be awarded to successful participants.

In addition to this financial support, the capital of the Agricultural Bank will be increased, the present rules governing agricultural credit will be re-considered and the rate of interest reduced, so as to permit reclamation of barren lands and increase the size of cultivated plots. There is also provision for establishing mechanical centres and workshops for agricultural machinery in order to provide farmers with operational and maintenance services and facilities and agricultural guidance free of charge.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

Industry ranks high in the overall plan of development. As an important source of production and employment, affecting living standards in this modern age, industry receives the utmost attention of the Government who has laid down the following objectives for industrialisation:—

(a) To raise the present level of production in quantity, kind and quality.

(b) To disseminate industrial knowledge and to encourage the growth of industrial enterprise, especially the industrial processing of agricultural produce.

(c) To promote consumption of Libyan manufactured goods so as to lessen dependence on foreign imports.

(d) To raise industrial productivity in order that Libyan products may compete with foreign goods on domestic and foreign markets, thereby allowing for increased exports of our products and a higher level of employment with consequent improved living conditions.

To achieve these objectives the Government intends to execute a programme for the establishment of industrial estates with emphasis on the industrial processing of agricultural produce. It will also encourage private investment, protect national capital and create suitable conditions for the rise of new industries. Side by side in the plan there are projects for the development of fisheries, the establishment of laboratories and suitable centres and classrooms for training Libyan technicians and labourers and also industrial research centres.

The establishment of the Industrial Development Organization testifies to the attention paid to industrial loans and the intent to contribute to and support the industrial enterprises undertaken by the private sector in an effort to achieve or serve the aforementioned objectives.

The significance of tourism as a source for increasing the national income and introducing our modern awakening to the world has not been overlooked by the Government. The beautiful beaches God has given our country, the moderate climate, the immortal ruins testifying to the age-old civilisation of this nation are all worthy of particular attention. Therefore the plan presented to your good-selves provides for hotels and resthouses in archeological and tourist sites in the interior, and it is hoped that such institutions will be a source of comfort to our visitors.

To support this industry it is the Government's intention to appoint an international advisory body to investigate this matter and submit recommendations in the light of which we hope to be able to create a specialised public or private agency supported by governmental contribution to be entrusted with directing and operating this important service up to modern standards.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

The development programme earmarks the maximum funds available for education in order to make good the present shortage in school construction and replace ineffective educational techniques by modern educational trends in this stage of planned development in the country socially as well as economically. Reflecting the Government's conviction of the need for support to religious education and the dissemination of Islamic culture inside and outside the country, the plan accords particular attention to the Islamic University of Sayed Mohd Ben Ali El Senoussi so that this University may be able to accomplish its mission, making use of modern educational techniques in the three stages, i.e., the elementary, secondary and higher education, covering the various branches of arts and science. Highly qualified graduates from this University will eventually replace imported personnel as teachers, preachers, and recitors and also supply adequate numbers for work as judges and shari'a instructors who are required to run the religious and personal affairs of the Libyan community. To this end funds have been allocated to support the Senussi Zawaya and for increasing the numbers and efficiency of cultural institutes, colleges and Koranic schools, together with mosques and other religious institutions.

It is high time that special efforts be directed to raising the standards of education rather than increasing the number of students. Up to the present the door has been open for every Libyan to get a share in general fundamental education. However at this stage the requirements of social and economic development necessitate particular attention to technical and educational training if we are to increase our level of production. Accordingly there is provision in the programme for the preparation of classrooms for technical education and training, for post graduate scholarships abroad and for an increase of approximately three thousand new classrooms.

The Government is also actively engaged in establishing two new colleges in the Libyan University, i. e., a college of Agriculture and an Advanced Teachers Training College. The College of Advanced Technology will be incorporated in the Libyan University as a College of Engineering and a Petroleum Engineering Department will be started therein.

In addition to the above statement the Government considers it advisable to present to your distinguished assembly a brief exposition of the objectives of the education sector in the development programme:

(a) To prepare the citizen so that he can play his part as a good member of a modern society, equipped with useful knowledge which he can apply to his own benefit and that of his country. The commandments of our non-dogmatic religion and the moral standards emanating from our Arab nationalism shall guide these efforts.

(b) To give every child as far as possible the opportunity of education in the primary stage which is the minimum requirement for a literate citizen.

(c) To raise the standard of education in order that its aims may be realised both in the primary and higher stages.

(d) To diversify studies after the primary stage in order to avail students of the opportunity to choose such subjects as may be most suitable to their own natural inclinations, faculties and environment.

(e) To co-ordinate educational schemes with the requirements of various fields of activity, taking into consideration the fact that this nation is embarking on a policy of general development in the agricultural, industrial and commercial sectors.

The objectives in the programme of the Health sector aim at producing technically trained Libyans to ensure self-sufficiency in the country. Other objectives include the improvement of environmental conditions affecting health, the dissemination of health education and the improvement and expansion of existing health services through the building of more new medical institutions, the recruitment of highly qualified medical specialists and the supply of the most modern equipment and machinery. The purpose of this programme is to open up new chances for healthy and dignified life for our countrymen. The higher standards of medical care in the country will reduce the excessive costs borne by the country for medical treatment abroad, raise the public health standard and consequently the healthier nation will be more capable of production and development in the various walks of life.

A number of projects under the Social Affairs sector are directed towards the improvement of social life, family life and individual circumstances, thus reflecting our hopes in an overall social awakening.

In this connection particular mention should be made of the Government's intention to construct popular houses for citizens of limited means and resources in towns and villages as one aspect of a comprehensive plan aiming at providing better opportunity for employment and the essentials of an honest, stable and peaceful life.

Another important aspect in the plan is the care directed to the oncoming generation and their guidance along national and moral values. Activities of this nature will include encouragement of athletic and scouting movements, the development of theatrical and musical trends, the popularisation of libraries and culture, the strengthening of co-operative movements and the careful handling of labour affairs, including training the labour force to be better equipped to carry out a major role in our economic and social reforms.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

It is an established principle of sound economic planning that the basic structures of national economy, represented as they are by the Communications, Transport and Public Works sectors, constitute primary factors in the success of developing all other sectors. Priority and support should therefore be given to these sectors at the early stages of development in order to pave the way for the future social and economic development activities.

The vital role of the Public Works sector in the development of the country is represented in the improvement of health and living standards. Its expansion goes hand in hand with the rapid expansion in towns following economic prosperity. Communication facilities supplement public works in providing the essential services necessary for agricultural, industrial and commercial development in general. In fact, the absence of adequately planned and executed means of communications will result in unjustified rises in export and import prices in addition to the prices of goods produced in villages for urban consumption.

These basic fields of investment have been accorded their due share of attention and the maximum funds available were earmarked in the development programme for their expansion and diversification.

Among the major items in the Public Works sector are the extension of water supplies in Tripoli and Benghazi, the supply of water to a great number of towns and villages, the construction of a new 20,000 Kw. power station in Benghazi capable of meeting expected demand up to 1970, the expansion of the Tripoli power station and other power stations in the Fezzan, the Jebel El Akhdar electricity project together with the expansion or construction of new power stations in a number of other villages and towns, four major sewerage schemes in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha and Tobruk and other schemes where necessary.

The Communications sector provides for the widening of the coastal road, the surfacing of secondary roads in the major commercial and agricultural centres, the construction of feeder roads in the rural areas, and the expansion and improvement of the telecommunications system.

In the field of marine transportation, the plan provides for more installations in Benghazi and Tripoli harbours and also for the rehabilitation of the ports of Zuara, Misurata, Tobruk, Derna, El Homs and Sussa.

New construction and modern equipment are also provided for in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha airports. Other airports will be rehabilitated in Labraq, Ghadames, and Ghat.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

We have now arrived at discussing the possibility of executing such a huge programme in five years' time. This plan is indeed marked by elasticity; it is rather a picture reflecting the aims and objectives to which the Government aspires.

From the administrative, technical and organisational aspects, the Ministry of Planning experts serious endeavours to make available such basic requirements that would reinforce the technical staff of the ministries charged with executing development projects and enable them to carry out their role efficiently. It is also the Government's intention to set up planning offices within the ministries and governorates manned with experts and an adequate number of supporting staff. The Ministry of Planning will make every effort to supply these offices with the necessary technicians and advisors of the right calibre so that they may help in preparing plans and executing all projects of national significance in the best way possible.

Acting upon these considerations and in accordance with the requirements of the new political organisation of the State, the Government has drafted a new law to regulate the affairs of planning and development. The proposed draft law is now before your distinguished assembly, and is meant to supersede the Development Council Law. Foremost, amongst other things, it provides for the establishmen tof a National Planning Council under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister, with membership confined to the Ministers of Planning, Finance & Economy, Petroleum Affairs, Agriculture and Livestock and Industry. Powers and responsibilities are thus centralised because of the significance of planning to the present and future of the State. This Council will be competent to exercise overall direction and to determine the policy, whereas the Ministry of Planning and Development will undertake preparation, supervision and control activities and contribute to the extent and in the manner prescribed in detail in the law towards executive activities. Such activities as the planning of development programmes, their administration and execution, the best use of technical assistance and the administration of development funds have to be strictly organised on a comprehensive basis, taking into account the requirements of sound application and the care to avoid faults and errors of the past.

To secure the proper execution of projects, the Government will not commence any project until it has been seriously studied and all the information required to indicate its significance and impact on social and economic development is gathered. Actual execution shall be preceded by the preparation of work plans containing all the specifications, engineering and financial estimates which are essential to the proper execution of such projects.

The Government takes no less interest in the affairs of the staff and operational personnel required for the execution of plan projects, their operation and supervision. Therefore, the Government is in the course of establishing an Advanced Institute of Public Administration to instruct officials in operational techniques and public administration and finance and accounts in order to widen their outlook and improve their vocational standards to the level expected for public service. The Government is also seeking to amend the Civil Service Law providing for increased salaries and other allowances to be commensurate with the higher cost of living and the higher standards of efficiency and production required by development activity in the country. The expected reform of the state machinery will also be instrumental in ensuring the required standards of efficiency and honesty.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

Economic development is often accompanied by general inflationary tendencies resulting from increased investment and income. The Government it therefore determined to follow a policy based on austerity, keeping a tight grip on spending, excluding expenditure for development purposes. The Government is also seeking to control and curb any inflationary trends and to stabilise prices. Inflation is inconsistent with the object of achieving effective economic development. Use will be made of experts in these fields and of any recommendations and proposals resulting from their studies and investigations.

Here I should point out that the Government has lately recalled Dr. Prasad, who headed the World Bank Mission, and asked him to study this plan and make his comments thereon. His remarks included the following points:-

(a) Immediate approval of the two-year programme as formulated by the Ministry of Planning and Development, with minor changes or amendments, if necessary.

(b) Steps should be taken to obtain the services of the three distinguished economists whose employment I have suggested elsewhere in order that they may undertake the quick appraisal of the projects proposed for the remaining three years. Unless something of the sort is started, and unless the execution of a plan is commenced, there is the great danger of further delays and postponement. Naturally plans will never be fully complete and efficient during the early stages of economic planning. The skill needed for formulating fully efficient plans, like everything else, is only gained as work progresses on the plan itself. It is not proper to defer the plan again and again pending perfection.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

« Command them to do work and tell them that God, His Apostle and the believers will watch to see what is to be done ». Verily God Almighty utters the truth.

From this Ayat we will all understand the value of work, its significance and its use. It teaches that no citizen is exempted from working and sharing in the benefits of work. Every sector in this plan requires work, service and responsibilities to be undertaken by every individual, agency or group of people. This is to say that all efforts, irrespective of magnitude, effect, or value, should combine and collaborate in one impact and sustained endeavour — likened to a well-built structure — to uphold the task and responsibility for executing this plan and achieve our much desired aims and objectives. It is our duty to understand that every project serves the whole or supplements or facilitates the execution of another sector or project. The education sector, for instance, supplies the labour force and useful ideas for the benefit of the various sectors: the Agricultural sector supplies raw materials for industry and also foodstuffs for industrial labourers, whereas the industrial sector, in turn, provides the commodities required for agriculture and absorbs unemployed agricultural labourers. Communications and transport provide service to support the other fields; the health sector has its effects on improving individual productivity and in turn on production in the various sectors.

The foregoing is merely an example to indicate the interdependence of all sectors and the infeasibility of development in any one sector or field of activity isolated from the whole. Similarly the responsibility for work cannot be confined to a single class, but must embrace all classes and all individuals and groups.

The plan as a whole places on us all the onus of work, co-operation and productivity. Any emission in executing the plan on our part limits our capacity to achieve our prospects if it does not bar it altogether. Our progress in the public service must behold us united and ready to sacrifice under all circumstances.

In presenting this well-prepared and well-studied plan, the Government pledges itself to go ahead with the execution, sparing no effort or means, or power, but bearing the welfare of the people above all other considerations. And whilst seeking the blessing of God, Duty and Conscience, the Government does at this time appeal to your good-selves and to all men and women in this country to extend their support and assistance and to subscribe with their labour, money and ideas. The Government appeals to you not to tire or hesitate in the cause of this plan and its execution, bearing in mind the gracious commandment of God Almighty that « God will not change the circumstances for any nation unless they will change their contentions ».

Success of this plan is fundamentally dependent on the understanding by all citizens of their responsibilities for its execution and their influential role in proceeding with it to its conclusion. Like one individual, the whole community carries the responsibility for this huge constructive activity. Every one of us is required to do his best in his own line and within the limits of his job and the social responsibility delegated to him. The plan is for one and all, and its success means their happiness.

Therefore and in the name of God we proceed to implement this plan inspired by a sense of confidence and satisfaction. Our generous people who have given the most magnificent sacrifices in the cause of political future are certainly willing and capable of achieving the most wonderful examples of understanding, struggle and work to secure their economic future. We do not call on our people to undergo more privation, but only to do their best, honestly and patiently in order to defeat backwardness. We will adhere to our fine qualities of struggle, determination and persistence, which were highly effective in driving away the enemy occupation, to lead us on the path of freedom, dignity and independence under the flag of our great King Idris I.

Mr. President: Honourable Members:

In conclusion, the Government feels honoured in submitting to your distinguished assembly the overall programme of Development for the period 1963-1968. It is our hope that we were successful in preparing this plan as a first effort, the outcome of which will sustain a proper national economy and social development in line with the hopes of our people and their endeavours for welfare, peace and plenty. We pray that God will guide our steps in this direction under th wise leadership of our beloved King; may God grant Him long life and glory; and save and guide His Royal Highness the Crown Prince.

LAW No. 8 of 1963

Approving the Overall Five-Year Development Programme, 1963-68

We, Idris I, King of the Kingdom of Libya,

Parliament has passed the following Law, which we do hereby sanction and promulgate.

Article 1.

The overall Five-Year Economic and Social Development Programme, 1963-1968, the estimates of which are £L. 169,097,000, (One Hundred Sixty-Nine Million and Ninety-Seven Thousand Libyan Pounds) shall be approved, as shown in the table annexed hereto.

Article 2.

The Development expenditure arising from the provision of Art. 1 of this Law shall be met from the sources of revenue of the Development Council as prescribed under Art. 17 of its Law.

Article 3.

The Ministers shall respectively implement this Law, which shall come into effect as from 1st. April, 1963.

Idris

Issued at Dar-Assalam Palace,
on 1st. Rabie Ethani, 1383 H,
Corresponding to 20th. August, 1963.

By order of the King

MOHIEDDIN FEKINI
Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MANSUR BEN QADARA
Minister of Finance and National Economy

WANIS EL GADDAFI
Minister of the Interior.

MOHAMED EL-KRAIKSHI
Minister of Industry.

AHMED AL-BISHTI
Minister of Health.

MOHAMED YASIN EL-MEBRI
Minister of Communications and Public Works.

AHMED FUAD SHENNIB
Minister of Education.

ALI AL-HOSOUMI
Minister of State Parliamentary Affairs and Congresses.

MOHIEDDIN FEKINI
Prime Minister.

WAHBI EL-BOURI
Minister of Petroleum Affairs.

HAMED EL-OBEIDI
Minister of Planning and Development

SEIF ENNASR ABDUL-JALIL
Minister of Defence.

OMAR MAHMOUD AL-MUNTASSER
Minister of Justice.

AL-MAHDI BOUZO
Minister of Labour and Social Welfare

HAMED ABU SREIWEEL
Minister of Agricture and Livestock

ABDULLATIF AL-SHWAIREF
Minister of Information and Guidance

TABLE

Financial Estimates annexed to the Overall Five-Year Development Programme

1963-1968

Head and Item — **Total Estimates 1963 - 1968**

HEAD 1 — AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Item	1.	Agricultural Settlement	£.	10,000,000
	2.	Agricultural Marketing	»	3,500,000
	3.	Development of Water Resources and Soil Conservation	»	3,500,000
	4.	Light and Heavy Agricultural Machinery	»	2,500,000
	5.	Forest and Range Development	»	2,000,000
	6.	Animal Wealth Development	»	1,500,000
	7.	Agricultural Extension	»	800,000
	8.	Horticulture	»	500,000
	9.	Plant Disease and Pest Control	»	400,000
	10.	Agricultural Research and Experiments	»	700,000
	11.	Agricultural Statistics	»	75,000
	12.	Agricultural Credit	»	3,800,000
		Total	£.	29,275,000

HEAD 2 — INDUSTRY

Item	1.	Industrial Estates	£.	600,000
	2.	Training in Industry	»	350,000
	3.	Industrial Research Centre	»	450,000
	4.	Industrial Credits	»	5,000,000
	5.	Strengthening of Present Mineral Research Activities	»	100,000
	6.	Fisheries Development	»	400,000
		Total	£.	6,900,000

Head and Item		Total Estimates 1963 - 1968

HEAD 3 — NATIONAL ECONOMY

Item			
Item 1.	Development of Tourist Industry	£.	1,800,000
2.	Census and Statistics	»	470,000
3.	Promotion of Commercial Activities	»	600,000
	Total	£	2,870,000

HEAD 4 — COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC WORKS

Item			
Item 1.	Roads	£.	13,325,000
2.	Telecommunications	»	2,550,000
3.	Ports and Lights	»	7,000,000
4.	Civil Aviation	»	3,990,000
5.	Meteorology	»	595,000
	Total	£.	27,460,000

HEAD 5 — PUBLIC WORKS

Item			
Item 1.	Water Supplies	£.	10,750,000
2.	Electricity Supplies	»	8,562,000
3.	Sewerage	»	10,800,000
4.	Selmani Sebka Reclamation	»	3,250,000
5.	Flood Control and Water Conservation in Wadi Megenin	»	3,000,000
6.	Flood Control and Water Conservation in other Wadis	»	2,000,000
7.	Slaughterhouses	»	300,000
	Total	£.	38,662,000

NOTE: After publication of the Five-Year Plan in Arabic, the El Marj Reconstruction and completion of Beida buildings project was transferred from Public Administration to the Public Works Sector. The change is not reflected in this English translation.

HEAD 6 — EDUCATION

Item	1.	Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Education	£.	8,300,000
	2.	Ess. Mohammed Ben Ali El-Senussi University	»	4,200,000
	3.	Libyan University	»	6,700,000
	4.	Vocational Education	»	1,300,000
	5.	Teachers' Institute and Training	»	1,015,000
	6.	Fundamental and Adult Education	»	250,000
	7.	Antiquities and Excavations	»	150,000
	8.	Living Quarters and School Stores	»	350,000
	9.	General Survey on Education in Libya	»	100,000
		Total	£.	22,365,000

HEAD 7 — HEALTH

Item	1.	Public Health Centres	£.	2,500,000
	2.	Hospitals	»	4,250,000
	3.	Tuberculosis Control	»	750,000
	4.	Trachoma Control	»	650,000
	5.	Malaria Control	»	100,000
	6.	Bilharzia Control	»	75,000
	7.	Maternal and Child Health	»	100,000
	8.	Sanitation	»	40,000
	9.	Public Health Laboratories	»	900,000
	10.	Health Education	»	35,000
	11.	Quarantine Stations	»	75,000
	12.	Nutrition Research and Coordination	»	100,000
	13.	Mobile Medical Services	»	750,000
	14.	School Health Services	»	100,000
	15.	Training	»	2,000,000
	16.	Statistics	»	75,000
		Total	£.	12,500,000

Head and Item				Total Estimates 1963 - 1968

HEAD 8 — LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

Itme	1.	Low Cost Housing	£.	5,000,000
	2.	Accelerated Vocational Training	»	250,000
	3.	Social Services Institute	»	150,000
	4.	Area Development	»	650,000
	5.	Care of the Blind and Disabled	»	360,000
	6.	Central Co-operatives	»	250,000
	7.	Workers Education Centres	»	250,000
	8.	Scouting Centres	»	180,000
	9.	Olympic Grounds, Stadia, Theatres and Halls.	»	1,600,000
		Total	£.	8,690,000

HEAD 9 — NEWS AND GUIDANCE

Item	1.	Brodcasting	£.	2,000,000
	2.	Cinema	»	150,000
	3.	Public Libraries and Reading Rooms	»	250,000
	4.	Acting and Music Institute	»	150,000
		Total	£.	2,550,000

HEAD 10 — PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

Item	1.	Reconstruction of Barce and completion of Beida Buildings	£.	6,250,000
	2.	Public Adiministration Institute	»	175,000
		Total	£.	6,425,000

NOTE: After publication of the Five-Year Plan in Arabic, the El Marj Reconstruction and completion of Beida buildings project was transferred from Public Administration to the Public Works Sector. The change is not reflected in this English translation.

HEAD 11 — PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

Item 1. General Investigations and Surveys	£.	1,200,000
2. Contribution to International Funds for Development Technical Assistance	»	300,000
3. General Training for Development Purposes	»	650,000
4. Installations for the Technical Advisory staff and General Development Expenses	»	250,000
5. Reserves for Projects	»	9,000,000
Total	£.	11,400,000
Grand Total	£.	169,097,000

LAW No. 5 of 1963

For the Organisation of Planning and Development Affairs

We, El Hasan El Rida, Prince Regent

The Senate and the House of Representatives have passed the Law reproduced here-under which we do hereby sanction and promulgate.

PART I

Establishment and Constitution of the National Planning Council

Article 1

(i) There shall be established a National Planning Council, referred to herein as « the Council », consisting of:-

(a) The Prime Minister - *Chairman*

(b) The Minister of Planning and Development - *Vice Chairman*

(c) The Minister of Finance - *Member*

(d) The Minister of National Economy - *Member*

(e) The Minister of Petroleum Affairs - *Member*

(f) The Minister of Agriculture and Animal Wealth - *Member*

(g) The Minister of Industry - *Member*

(ii) At least five members of whom the Chairman or Vice Chairman must be one, shall constitute a quorum. Decisions shall be taken by majority vote and in case of an equal vote the Chairman shall have a casting vote.

(iii) The Council may invite such representatives of ministries or others as it may deem appropriate to seek their advice and experience, to attend its meetings and participate in its deliberations without having the right to vote.

(iv) The Council shall formulate its own Regulations and the rules of procedure required to regulate its own activities.

Article 2

(i) The Council shall be competent to deal with the following functions:-

(a) to establish goals and objectives for economic and social development, expressed within the frame-work of a development plan, based on quantitative terms over a defined period of time and supported by the best possible estimates of the financial resources likelv to be available over the plan period;

(b) to define the necessary financial, economic and social policies in relation to the development goals;

(c) to establish the growth rate to be achieved and the criteria for the selection of priorities in the preparation and implementation of the development plan;

(d) to issue the necessary regulations and orders with regard to the formulation of the development plan, its execution, supervision and follow-up in the various ministries and public authorities;

(e) to determimne the process for the review and amendment of the long and short-term development plans based on achieved results or as technically or financially required to do so;

(f) with the approval of, and in accordance with the rules laid down by the Council of Ministers, to transfer ownership of certain development projects to the private sector by offering shares for sale to the public, provided that in such cases no individual nor his next of kin, up to the second degree, shall own more than 5% of the total capital of any such project;

(g) to review and co-ordinate the purposes and use of all technical or financial international assistance within the frame-work of the basic agreements concluded by the Libyan Government with foreign governments or international organisations; and to conclude agreements to supplement such basic agreement or to delegate authority to the Ministry to do so;

(h) to review and evaluate annually the progress made in the implementation of plans and to issue an annual report on development activities for submission to Parliament upon approval by the Council of Ministers, and arrange for its subsequent publication;

(i) to deal with all other matters which are explicitly assigned to it under this Law and the Regulations made thereunder, or as directed by the Council of Ministers, and all matters referred to it by the Minister of Planning and Development.

(j) The Council may delegate parts of its authority to other bodies or commissions set-up under its own auspices, or to the Minister of Planning and Development, reserving, in such cases, the right of direction, control and supervision.

(k) The Council may issue regulations providing for a Personnel and Establishment Committee to be set-up in the Ministry to administer certain defined powers and functions of the Civil Service Committee in relation to the personnel of the Council and the Ministry, provided that it shall implement the Civil Service Law and Regulations.

Article 3

The Council shall submit to the Council of Ministers the overall long-term development programme and the annual estimates of financial requirements as herein specified under this Law, and any fundamental changes affected therein, for approval by the Council of Ministers and Parliament. A comprehensive statement of its purposes, economic and social significance, financial implications, and any other necessary information shall accompany such programme.

PART II

Organisation and Functions of the Ministry of Planning and Development

Article 4

The Ministry of Planning and Development, referred to herein as « the Ministry », shall undertake the following functions, powers and activities:—

(a) study and investigate the country's economic and social conditions, its potentialities and natural and productive resources;

(b) examine economic and social projects which are intended to develop the potentialities of the country, raise the standard of living, exploit natural resources and increase national production;

(c) prepare an overall long-term programme of development to be founded on studies, research work, and statistics, and laid out within the limits of the technical and financial resources available or likely to be available for development, taking into consideration the social and economic significance of each individual project in such a programme, the extent of its effect on increasing the national income and ensuring supplies of foodstuffs and other materials required in the country, and its bearing on the implementation of other projects. Such programme shall provide inter alia for its own phased execution over adequate periods and for the permanent review and, if necessary, the amendment thereof as herein prescribed;

(d) recommend legislation deemed necessary for economic and social development or to assist the Council in the discharge of its functions;

(e) draft the annual reports of the Council and call for periodic reports from the ministries and departments on their activities in the execution and follow-up of development projects;

(f) issue such instructions as may be necessary to ensure the implementation and follow-up of plans;

(g) employ and contract for the services of any competent consultants, specialists and experts to conduct economic or technical research, or to perform planning and engineering services, or to exercise direction, control, testing and supervision over contractors' work, services and supplies;

(h) constitute technical and advisory committees, drawing on its own staff or outsiders, to deal with any terms of reference assigned thereto by the Council or by the Minister, or provided for in the regulations;

(i) carry out all duties which may be delegated thereto by the Council or its Chairman.

PART III

The Planning, Administration and Execution of Development Programmes

Article 5

(i) The competent ministries and the public corporate bodies may propose new development projects to the Ministry and such amendments to approved projects as they deem necessary.

(ii) The Ministry may recommend the study of any project deemed beneficial to other ministries, or corporate bodies, and they shall provide the Ministry with detailed studies in conjunction with their recommendations in respect thereof.

Article 6

By a decision of the Council, a planning office may be established in any ministry or administrative region to be under the jurisdiction of the minister concerned, which office shall be competent to deal with studies, surveys, statistics and other elements needed for the proper preparation and conduct of the ministerial or regional plan, its execution and follow-up, in accordance with the rules and regulations made by the Council on proposal by the Ministry.

Article 7

(i) The Ministry, in pursuing the fulfilment of its mission, may call upon the ministries, departments and public bodies to furnish such opinions, information, statistical data, technical and economic studies, or provide such cooperation and assistance, as may be required for the preparation, coordination and execution of the overall plan and its yearly components, and for the follow-up on its implementation.

(ii) The Ministry shall also be entitled to obtain all confidential information from various sources, whether public or private, which information shall be considered as secret, and shall not be communicated to any individual, public or private body, nor used for any purposes other than those specified in this Law.

(iii) The Ministry, with the approval of the Council, may reject any project under the following circumstances:-

(a) When the project is inconsistent with the aims and purposes of development.

(b) When it becomes evident that the project is technically and economically unsound.

(c) When it becomes clear that the authority responsible for the implementation, administration or operation of the project is deficient in these matters. In this case the Ministry may also defer execution until the project is reconsidered or the authority concerned has met the required administrative and organisational standards. The Council shall be kept informed of such action. The Ministry may also send back to ministries or public authorities any project which needs further study with the request that such project be reconsidered and handled in compliance with its own directions in connection therewith, provided that the Council be kept informed of such action.

Article 8

Within the limits of the approved financial allocations for development, the competent ministries and public corporate bodies shall undertake the execution of the development programme, together with any approved amendments introduced thereto. If any such ministries or bodies are unable to undertake the execution of any project in whole or in part, such execution may be undertaken as directed by the Council, through technical assistance arrangements provided by the Ministry or through private institutions or contractors to be appointed under contract by means of an open tender in accordance with the provisions of the Government Laws and Regulations.

PART IV

The Employment and Use of Foreign Technical Assistance

Article 9

The Ministry may negotiate with representatives of external aid agencies and international organisations the use of developmental. technical and financial assistance provided thereby and it may, after consulting the competent ministry, conclude any supplementary agreements in connection therewith, within the framework of the relevant basic agreements approved by the Government and within the authority delegated thereto by the Council.

Article 10

(i) In preparing development projects the Ministry shall formulate its own requirements for technical assistance together with those of other ministries or departments.

(ii) The Ministry shall make the necessary arrangements for the beneficial use of any technical assistance provided under international agreements or by international organisations, or from any other source approved by Government.

(iii) The Ministry may supply other ministries and public bodies with experts and specialists or technicians provided under international agreements or agreements with technical assistance organisations, as may be required for development purposes and the execution of development programmes. The employment of such experts or technicians shall be governed by separate rules to be laid down in a decision issued by the Council within the framework of the basic agreements concluded with the Government.

PART V

The Administration of Development Finance

Article 11

Development programmes of the State shall be financed from one or more of the following sources:-

(a) Funds allocated to development by the Government, provided that such funds are not less than 70% of petroleum revenue;

(b) Funds allocated from loans raised by the Government;

(c) Funds or property allocated by the Government under international agreements or agreements with international organisations.

(d) Any other funds or property made available for development purposes.

Article 12

(i) No commitment shall be made nor finance provided for the execution of any project or works as a charge to the development budget if such a project or works are not included in the development plan.

(ii) The Ministry shall satisfy itself as to the soundness and validity of all estimates, bills of quantities, plans and specifications of any project, before making arrangements for the release of the funds required for its execution.

(iii) The Ministry may, on approval by the Council, suspend, withhold or withdraw any funds already released if any deficiency or maladministration or error is revealed in the execution of any project, or if the project is departing from its approved objectives, or if it is deemed necessary to amend, suspend, cancel or postpone the project or its implementation.

Article 13

(i) There shall be established in the Ministry of Finance a separate account for development to be referred to herein as «The Development Account». Funds will be allocated for the execution of each project so that any balance unspent during the financial year will be carried forward to the subsequent year or years.

(ii) The administration of the Development Account shall be governed by regulations issued by the Council of Ministers on the recommendation of the Council and after hearing the advice of the Auditor General and the Ministry of Finance. Until such regulations are issued, the provisions of the general accounting and financial rules of the Government shall apply.

(iii) Release of development funds shall be governed by a Regulation to be made by the Council.

(iv) The Ministry of Finance shall be charged with the bookkeeping and disbursement of funds in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations.

(v) Each ministry, department or public organisation shall maintain proper books and other relevant registers and accounts for the entry of data and information relating to disbursement of money, disposal of goods and materials, and the progressive execution of de-

velopment projects, as directed by the Ministry of Finance and as provided for in regulations issued under this Law.

Article 14

Subject to a decision by the Council, a part of the Development Account may be allocated for the creation of joint funds for cooperative purposes with foreign governments and international organisations for technical assistance in Libya, in order to implement the provisions of the basic agreements concluded by the Government.

PART VI

Transitional and Concluding Clauses

Article 15

(i) The Development Council Law published on the 24th May 1960 and the Petroleum Revenue Law No. 70 of 1958 shall be repealed.

(ii) The property, assets and liabilities of the Development Council shall revert to the state and shall be disposed of as provided for under this Law and the regulations issued thereunder.

(iii) Officials and employees of the Development Council, whose appointment was in accordance with its law, are hereby transferred to the Ministry, each retaining his present emoluments and grade.

Article 16

Subject to the Council's approval, the Minister shall prescribe the necessary regulations required for the implementation of this Law. Current regulations shall remain in force until amended or replaced as herein provided, but only in so far as they do not conflict with the provisions of this Law.

Article 17

The Prime Minister and the Ministers respectively, shall implement this Law which shall come into force on the first day of the month following after the date of its publication in the official Gazette.

Made in the Royal Diwan, Benghazi on the 25th Safar 1383 (H)
Corresponding to the 16th July 1963.

by Command of the Prince Regent

EL HASAN EL RIDA

MUHIEDDIN FEKEINI
Prime Minister

development projects, as directed by the Ministry of Finance and as provided for in regulations issued under this Law.

Article 14

Subject to a decision by the Council, a part of the Development Account may be allocated for the creation of joint funds for cooperative purposes with foreign governments and international organizations for technical assistance, and these as needed to implement the provisions of the joint agreements concluded by the Government.

PART VI

Transitional and Concluding Provisions

Article 15

(i) The Development Council Law published on the 26th May 1960 and the Petroleum Revenue Law No. [illegible] of 1958 shall be repealed.

(ii) The property, assets and liabilities of the Development Council shall revert to the state and shall be disposed of as provided for under this Law and the regulations issued thereunder.

(iii) Officials and employees of the Development Council whose appointment was made otherwise than by law, are hereby transferred to the Ministry, each retaining their present emoluments and grades.

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HASSAN AL RIDA

MOHIEDDIN FEKINI
Prime Minister

The Five-Year Economic and Social Development Plan

1963 - 1968

PART ONE

General Introduction

The prospects and blessings of economic growth yearned for by the nation to activate and accelerate its progress and to support its independence, have now become apparent because God has conferred His Grace upon the country by revealing its underground wealth. This wealth had been there for long generations. All these blessings have emerged under the guidance and auspices of our beloved King, Idris the First, may God keep him well. All these blessings to indeed convey to this nation the happy tidings of a prosperous future and definite progress. But the exploitation of this wealth to the maximum capacity, and the equitable distribution of the benefits derived from it amongst the whole nation and its working classes, has given rise to the necessity for the preparation of sound economic plans. The purpose of this plan is to accelerate the progress of the country, to exploit all the potentialities of the nation and its economic, social and human resources, and to realise for the people abundance, prosperity and social equity.

This policy has determined the planning of economic development programmes included in this Plan. Planning has covered all the socio-economic sectors on a national level, taking into consideration the present economic situation of the country, dealing with its deficiencies, and emphasising the importance of the vital basic aspects for the pride of the individual and the nation as a whole, resulting from the realization of its self-sufficiency in security and prosperity within the scope of experience, investigation and statistics employed in this planning.

PLANNING PROGRESS

It is of considerable importance that the objectives of the plan be realised by allowing the economic planning process to commence by guiding the awakening of the country for the first time in its history, despite the many obstacles and difficulties which it has encountered.

Sound planning must be based on the exploitation of the maximum productive efficiency of the country's limited potentialities, on actual distribution of the country's available resources, and on the selection, supported by justifications, of the most suitable projects for the progress and prosperity of the country. These projects must be effectively coordinated so as to secure more and more increasing welfare for the people. This gives rise to the necessity of giving preference to development schemes in the order of their real priority, so as to cover existing material and moral deficiencies, whether economic or social, in such a balanced manner that the successful working of the various sectors, on which depend the existence and hopes of the nation, will be harmonised. The planning process deeply involves the potentialities of all classes of the nation. The process is being based on thorough studies and accurate technical and economic data — as far as possible — and the recruiting of necessary experts and technicians specialised in the various fields which constitute the framework of the Plan. This is a matter which can not be achieved overnight. However, the information and statistics available are no more than a modest base which has not developed to the required standard. The local technicians who are aware of the circumstances and nature of the country, although their number increases year by year, are unfortunately still too small in number compared with the numerous activities which the country is undertaking at present. The Government is doing its best to recruit foreign experts to benefit from their experience and training of Libyan young men. Still, all this does not help in removing the difficulties which the formulation of the first development plans has encountered. It would not have been possible to overcome those difficulties if it had not been for the perseverance and honest efforts of the responsible officials and those of other government departments who have willingly helped them, within the limits of the available information and statistical data.

THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE LIBYAN ECONOMY

The Libyan economy has been characterised during the past few years by rapid development and high level of activitiy in the services sector, compared with the slow rate of growth of agricultural and industrial sectors.

The Government's efforts in the economic development field were mainly concentrated on investment in public utilities, transport, education and health. A great part of these efforts was directed towards the rehabilitation of property damaged during the war. The Government has also given attention to the agricultural sector and has dispersed good sums of money with a view to promoting this sector and increasing the farmer's income. Petroleum exploration activities and the discovery of oil had an important effect on the scope and trend of economic activity. Data received indicates that expenditure on oil operations, coupled with government expenditures, has been accompanied by the appearance of inflationary tendencies since 1955, aggravated in subsequent years.

A study of the present economic situation in the country is of the utmost importance, in revealing the financial, human and natural resources and in the direction and justification of the country's development planning.

The progress of development in the country will remain, to a large extent, dependent on and restricted by two factors, which must be given first priority, namely: (1) the physical structure of the country, its limited water resources, its neglected lands and the absence of known mineral wealth, constituting a great obstacle in the way of a large number of industrial development projects, thus making agricultural development in all its aspects the main factor on which the welfare of the people, the raising of living standards, and the realization of social justice, is to depend; (2) the considerable shortage of qualified and trained elements as well as of technical skills the remedy of which should be given high priority in order to overcome its causes in the least possible time.

Despite all the climatic and soil limitations, the country's economy will continue to be agricultural, with agriculture providing opportunities, and the means of living for the majority of the people. It is, however, to be noted that the recent boom in the national economy has only covered the commercial sector which has shown indication of prosperity restricted to certain urban areas. The prosperity has, to a large extent, made living conditions in rural areas more difficult and over-burdened the farmer and unskilled labourer with an increasing cost of living.

The prosperity in the commercial sector has resulted from the influx of large sums of money to finance oil operations, which led to an increase in the purchasing power of the private sector in respect of all kinds of commodities and services, as well as in the expansion of the import trade and associated services, such as wholesale and retail business, in response to the increased demand and the incapacity of the local production to meet it.

This has resulted in investment being directed to speculation in property with a consequent increase in land prices and a great demand in the building industry in the main cities and their suburbs. This building boom and the scarcity of rain in recent years has attracted to the cities large numbers of villagers seeking employment which would not require the normal skills but would assure them of a decent standard of living.

The larger part of employment opportunities in towns was available either in the building industry, oil exploration, or in other such services which have no great impact on the overall production of commodities and services required by the population.

The result of this prosperity was an increase in the actual demand of the consumer which was not met by a corresponding increase in the country's production of agricultural and industrial commodities. There is even evidence to indicate that agricultural production has remained unchanged, or only slightly increased in certain cases of export crops, while the total consumption of agricultural products has rapidly increased. The increase in the population and in the income of individuals will certainly lead to continued increase of actual demand for all kinds of consumer goods and services.

One of the main results of the aforementioned situation is the continued increase in the cost of consumer commodities which has, in turn, led to an increase in the cost of living of both rural and urban consumers, with a consequent rise in salaries and wages. Thus, when the salaries and wages started to increase within the private sector, the Government had to raise their minimum wages, which has happened twice since 1960, and grant its officials and employees a cost of living allowance. But the increase in the various forms of expenditure has exerted pressure on local prices, thus maintaining an upward tendency up to this day.

This tendency has caused improper distribution of income, thus further widening gaps between the citizens. The constant widening of such gaps will cause harmful effects on the spirit of work and production and social stability, and might make the Government face a dilemma which would force it to spend more money for the same amount of work in the field of development, or spend the same amount of money for reduced activities in the same field.

The outcome in both cases would be the same, namely, a decrease in the actual standard of economic growth. From this emerges the necessity for an economic development programme, aiming at increasing the production and providing the commodities and services required to meet the increasing demand, also at shortening the differences in the incomes of the various classes of the population, and at realising economic stability by adopting appropriate and co-ordinated monetary, financial and commercial policies.

OBJECTIVES OF THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

The foregoing details of the present economic situation in Libya require that urgent action be taken to fulfill the hopes of the Libyan people. Thus the Plan aims at the realization of the following objectives:

1. To secure the early improvement of the standard of living of the citizens, particularly that of the individuals of limited income who have not benefited from the commercial prosperity;
2. to give special consideration to the agricultural sector, being the source for the supply of most of the essential consumer commodities and the source of income and employment for the majority of the people; to pay attention to industry; to improve the productive efficiency of the farmer and laborer; and to encourage the private sector to make investments in these fields;
3. to permit the public sector to continue its investments in such services as education, health, communications and housing, and other sectors required for supporting the elements necessary for rapid economic growth in the future;
4. to develop rural areas by establishing the various productive and general services to ensure for villagers regular employment, thus utilizing their productive capacity and raising their standard of living, thereby bringing closer the differences in the incomes of rural and urban populations and realizing justice in the distri-

bution of national income and preventing them from migrating to cities;

5. to adopt a free import policy in order to ensure protection from the dangers of inflation, to provide adequate supplies of goods needed for development purposes, and, at the same time, to arrange for the gradual and continuous replacement of most of these imports by increasing local production, supported by the implementation of an appropriate customs policy, and to exert every possible effort to increase exports of local products. This is in addition to the export of oil which undoubtedly will improve the status of the balance of payments;
6. to take the necessary financial and commercial measures and to co-ordinate them, so as to achieve economic stability which would in turn secure the realization of economic development in the country and thus ensure their desired results;
7. to take the necessary steps to meet the lack of information and statistical data necessary for planning, by strengthening the existing information and statistical data collection centres and by conducting researches and studies with a view to supporting the present plan and facilitating the development planning operations in the future.

THE GENERAL POLICY FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

(The basic question which arises when drawing a policy for economic development is — what kind of economy should our country adopt? — and — how can a five-year plan assist the nation in realizing a better standard of living?)

The natural and human resources available in the country determine, in most cases, the development trends and represent the frame within the limits of which the answer to these two questions can be given. Whilst some efforts can be made to change these factors, the broad lines of economy will continue for the present to maintain the bases for products other than petroleum.

/The scarcity of mineral resources, with the exception of petroleum, determines clearly the extent and nature of industrial development which can be achieved. Furthermore, the small number of people and their geographical distribution do not encourage the establishment of major industries nor does it help to achieve industrial production on a large scale. Petroleum, however, will never constitute a main source of employment. The most accurate estimates indicate that no more than 5% of manpower will be directly employed in oil production.

Whilst a number of steps can and should be taken to expand industry and provide more opportunities for employment in cities, the shortage in suitable raw materials and the restricted industrial base dictate that the next five years should be dedicated to making great efforts for the development of the agricultural sector, and its related industries. Agriculture will continue to constitute the main source of employment and therefore its development is no doubt the most important means by which most of the population can benefit from the petroleum wealth, and it is therefore reasonable that it should receive the utmost attention.

Opportunities of higher income work with the petroleum companies and in trades in cities, and the expansion of the activities of the petroleum companies and the commercial sector, have been luring the people away from the agricultural lands. In fact, work opportunities for these emigrants are very limited, and the jobs available require a level of experience that an ordinary farmer usually lacks.

It is therefore essential to induce the village inhabitants to stay where they are and to work in agriculture. Consequently, the main aim in the next five years should not be limited to the development of the agricultural sector but should also include all the means that would lead to the increase of the farmer's income and make living in rural areas more attractive by the provision of all the necessary services for the advancement of the rural community. Thus the programme in its first stage is one of both social and economic development.

The allocation of funds for social development in rural areas may sometimes entail a modification of the guiding principle requiring the direction of expenditure where maximum economic benefits can be obtained. And as a matter of principle, the spending of funds on social centres and housing schemes in the villages to induce the farmer to stay on his farm is no less important than the extension or intensification of the cultivated area.

While the priority of agricultural development in the next few years must be fully realized, the other sectors of the economy, which are additional sources of income and work oportunities, must also be developed. The foodstuffs industry, which depends on the increase of agricultural production, is a reasonable field for investment. Fisheries, which, until now, have had little chance to grow, must also be encouraged. Tourism is another promising field.

Industrial development may be largely left to private capital in many countries, but the Libyan Government must play a major role at the present time. In addition to the normal encouragement of investment through taxes, an import policy and the provision of public utilities such as power installations and ports, transport and communication facilities, there may be need for the Government's contribution as a permanent or temporary partner in addition to the extension of medium and long-term credit to the private sector. Capital requirements for this type of capacity are not expected to be great in the first years as industrial opportunities are still relatively non-existent.

The shortage of trained and experienced persons, and the fact that the services of those at present available are not fully utilized, severely handicaps development work in general. It must be realized that the limiting factor in economic development in the next five to ten years may be the small population rather than a shortage of financial resources. Therefore, the programme lays great emphasis on the provision of education and training facilities as a public field for investment. It is obvious that technical and vocational training in agriculture and industry and other fields is vital and should be given priority, even if it were at the expense of a temporary postponement of the raising of the standard of living. However, such training is in fact one of the prerequisites for a rise in the standard of living.

As regards the sectors that are known traditionally as fields for basic investment, it must be pointed out that the geographical nature of our country necessitates the investment of large sums of money in the communications, transportation and public works sectors as a prerequisite for social and economic development work. Social investment, such as health and social welfare, has been given due consideration in the development programme; provision is made to meet all the country's requirements and urgent needs, particularly the improvement of health services and the provision of basic education for the increasing number of boys and girls in the school age-range. Although considerable progress has been achieved in these fields in the past few years, there is still a need for the expansion of these programmes to bring them into line with the growth of the other economic sectors and the requirements of Libyan society.

In short, our economy must be established on a firm basis of agriculture and industry. We must make efforts and spend money to check the tendency of some village inhabitants to look for better incomes and living conditions in non-agricultural work, especially as work opportunities in these trades are relatively limited. It is essential to bring prosperity to the country by making agriculture a more profitable occupation, giving the farmer an immediate taste of better life, in addition to long-term measures.

While being concerned with the agricultural sector, great importance must also be attached to the industrial sector although its financial requirements will be relatively less compared with those expected for agriculture. If some basic steps are taken to boost the industrial growth through the participation of the public sector, the investment of the savings of the private sector in this field will, in all probability, increase.

To enable all the economic and social sectors to go ahead, great attention must be given to technical and vocational training and the increase of productive capacity. This is necessary for a sound investment of both public and private funds in order to bring prosperity to the country.

Although the Plan has given priority to the development of the agricultural sector, the encouragement of the industrial sector, and the expansion and improvement of the education sector, growth in the various economic and social sectors must be well balanced so that the sectors may serve and supplement each other. The education sector would provide the agricultural sector with trained manpower capable of using modern methods in agricultural production and thus raising the level of production. It would also supply the industrial sector with skilled and semi-skilled workers and would meet the requirements of the other sectors for qualified staff to plan and conduct the development programmes. The agricultural sector would supply the industrial sector with raw materials and the industrial workers with the necessary foodstuffs. Reciprocating, the industrial sector would supply the agricultural sector with industrial products and would also absorb its surplus manpower. The communications and transportation sector would support all the other sectors by the provision of the necessary facilities.

Broadcasting would be an important factor in bringing information and enlightenement to farmers and labourers especially those living in remote places. The health sector, in raising the productive capacity of the individual, would have its effect on production in the various sectors. Thus it is evident that all the sectors are inter-dependent, and it is impossible to develop any sector or field in isolation.

To ensure the achievement of the results of economic development, it is essential to strive for the achievement of economic stability through the appropriate monetary and commercial measures.

Such policies should be designed to meet the requirements of economic development to the largest possible extent. In the past, the Government found it impossible or impracticable to adopt such policies owing to the great dependence of the budget on customs revenues and the rigid monetary system established following the attainment of independence. The dependence of the Government's budget on customs revenues made it impossible to lay down a foreign trade policy that would help achieve maximum economic development, and also prevented the utilization of public finance as a means of economic policy.

The rigid monetary system which we have adopted during the last ten years has made it impossible to lay down a flexible monetary policy designed to serve the needs of economic development and financial stability. The commercial bank sector has not been integrated into a national banking system, and the National Bank as an issuing bank had not the legal power to control the volume or direction of credit or to introduce modifications to the money supply.

Obviously, if this situation is allowed to continue, it will be impossible to achieve real economic development, regardless of the large sums that may be spent for development. It was the realization of this fact that caused the Government recently to adopt certain basic measures to facilitate the laying down and execution of an efficient policy for financial affairs and national economy.

The recent costitutional amendments have made it possible to lay down a national policy for taxes and public expenditure; such a policy would lessen the present dependence of the Government's budget on customs duties, thus making it possible to lay down a national policy for foreign trade, and would pave the way for the utilization of public finance as a means of economic policy affecting the rate of economic growth and its direction. Likewise, oil revenues will have their effect in lessening the dependence of the Government's budget on customs revenues.

The monetary system is now being made more flexible and more suitable for the real needs of the economy through the recent changes in the National Bank and the Banking Law of 1958. The new monetary legislation lays the legal basis for the formation of a real central bank capable of integrating the national banking system and controlling it in the interest of the domestic economy. The new central bank will also have the legal power to lay down a proper monetary policy in accordance with the requirements of economic development. Thus, for the first time since it became an independent nation, Libya has now the opportunity to adopt the appropriate monetary, fiscal and trade policies so essential to real economic growth.

FINANCING DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMMES

It is important that the approval of development projects should be governed by the availability of public funds for expenditure. Any development plan should necessarily be related to its technical and financial requirements.

We optimistically expect that the costs of this Plan will be covered from oil revenue. Although it is difficult at present to make a clear and definite estimate of the amount of these revenues, we have every reason to believe that our resources, coupled with technical and manpower potentialities and sound methods in organization, co-ordination and management, will guarantee the availability of the funds required for the proper implementation of the Plan.

However, should the need arise for a search for other financial sources to supply a deficiency in the capital requirements of the Plan, there would be the following courses of action to choose from:

a. Some projects could be financed through loans from international financial institutions and bilateral aid.

b. Some projects could be financed partially through technical assistance agreements with the United Nations or other organizations.

Measures must be taken to implement the Plan on the basis of recruiting experts and consultant engineers who would be entrusted with the detailed study of every project. The aim would be to determine standards and criteria and carefully prepare the bills of quantities and specifications, including tender and contract documents in respect of capital projects which the ministries and departments are unable to carry out because of the inadequacy of their equipment and resources. The policy to be adopted in this respect shall not permit the execution of any project unless the project concerned has passed through a stage of detailed study and data collection with a view to deciding the project's level of importance, size and impact on the social and economic development. Thus funds shall not be released to executive authorities until working plans including all specifications, designs and financial estimates have been prepared which will safeguard the project's execution and ensure the achievement of its objectives. Moreover, the release of funds or the execution of the projects must also be based on the best estimates of the costs of operation, administration and maintenance which have to be met from the domestic ordinary budgets. The potentialities of the technical and manpower machineries together with their capabilities for carrying out the administration and maintenance works should also be taken into account.

It is also essential at this stage to reflect on the ways and means for curbing inflation which is bound to accompany the execution of the plan. Meanwhile the main reasons for the general increase in prices which our country experienced over the last several years are attributed to the rapidly increasing demand for most goods as a result of the substantial expenditures incurred in the country by the petroleum industry and by the public and private sectors engaged in large scale development activities.

Although incipient inflation poses a serious problem, it is not an unexpected phenomenon in such circumstances. The increase in prices has normally occurred in many countries where there has been a very rapid economic expansion. We feel we must learn from the experience of other nations.

Our economic conditions over the next ten years may require the adoption of an open and liberal policy in respect of importation. At the same time, foreign capital should be encouraged to operate freely in the country for the purposes of economic development, particulary in the production sectors which cannot yet be tackled by Libyans. However, the introduction of foreign capital into the Libyan economy on such a large scale and at such a rapid rate during the next five years would create a serious inflationary situation unless the spending capacity resulting from these funds is properly absorbed. An outlet could be found in the use of the money to pay for goods, services and expertise imported from abroad. Another outlet is the introduction of new rates of direct, progressive taxation and indirect taxes, or the increase of the current rates, coupled at the same time with a drive to encourage saving in every possible way. Combined together, these steps will have the effect of controlling inflation to the desired extent and stabilizing currency and living standards to the maximum possible.

Such a policy must be coupled with an effort to encourage local production and protect it from all intruding foreign competition. There must also be an efficient system for the absorption of the above mentioned surplus money. The Government therefore contemplates:

a. Revising the taxation system in the whole country so as to ensure greater public income at all levels;

b. Setting-up a financial committee to review the comprehensive economic and financial aspects in the country, taking into consideration both the public and private sectors.

As a result of the deliberations of the aforesaid committee, a programme to control inflation would be drawn up under the following headings:

1. monetary measures
2. financial policy including taxes
3. savings
4. import and export policy
5. fixation of prices of essential commodities
6. customs tariffs.

The Government would look into the recommendations submitted by this committee when it came to modify the financial and economic policies to face the new situation which would arise from the large expenditure expected in the public and private sectors. The committee would also review the existing financial and economic legislation in order to recommend modifications that may seem necessary to give us highly balanced and efficient standards of life and ensure the continuation of our progress on social and economic foundations with justice and prosperity for all.

PART TWO

GENERAL SUMMARY

TOTAL ESTIMATES OF THE FIVE YEAR DEVELOPMENT PLAN 1963/1968
(Total Cost: £L. 169,097,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
1. Agriculture	29,275,000	2,350,000	4,850,000	22,075,000	
2. Industry	6,900,000	545,000	1,245,000	5,110,000	
3. National Economy	2,870,000	440,000	680,000	1,750,000	
4. Communications	27,460,000	5,067,000	8,678,000	13,715,000	
5. Public Works (*)	38,662,000	5,882,000	10,940,000	21,840,000	
6. Education	22,365,000	1,975,000	3,895,000	16,495,000	
7. Public Health	12,500,000	775,000	2,425,000	9,300,000	
8. Labour and Social Affairs	8,690,000	940,000	2,060,000	5,690,000	
9. News and Guidance	2,550,000	575,000	655,000	1,320,000	
10. Public Administration (*)	6,425,000	2,535,000	1,290,000	2,600,000	
11. Planning and Development	11,400,000	650,000	1,600,000	9,150,000	
GRAND TOTAL:	169,097,000	21,734,000	38,318,000	109,045,000	

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* Atfer the publication of the Five-Year Plan in Arabic, the El Marj Reconstruction and completion of Beida buildings project (£L. 6,250,000) was transferred from the Public Administration Sector to the Public Works Sector. The change is not reflected in this English translation.

PART THREE

Summary of Projects in the Five-Year Social and Economic Development Plan

1963 - 1968

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CHAPTER I

THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Introduction and Objectives

a. The need to develop agriculture as rapidly as possible is recognized and although it is understood that the competent authorities will be faced with many obstacles and problems, it is conceded that agriculture in Libya must constitute the major effort of development.

b. Nearly three-quarters of all workers are engaged in agriculture or in related fields. Yet despite this, in 1960 agriculture produced only about 26% of the gross domestic product (estimated at 62 million) Taking into account the number of persons (854,717), as shown in the 1960 Agricultural Census, directly dependent upon agriculture (total estimated 1960 population, 1,195,000), their average per capita income in 1960 is estimated to be about £L. 19. Compared with the estimated average per capita income of the non-agricultural population (about £L. 35) it is evident that the difference is too great even though relatively low per capita income is associated with rural populations in nearly all parts of the world. Although these figures must be regarded as approximate, strong measures are necessary if a thriving agriculture is to be developed. It is further considered that the purposes underlying the projects included in the agricultural sector are fundamentally sound, and if the projects proposed are carefully planned and properly executed, will do much to alleviate the present depressed state of agriculture in Libya.

c. As will be seen from the statement of agricultural policy, which is quoted below, one of the aims is to increase agricultural production and reduce as much as possible the steadily increasing quantities of food in various forms that are being imported into Libya.

d. In introducing the projects included in the agricultural sector, careful consideration has been given to the numerous factors that militate against the improvement of agriculture and agricultural production. Excessive land fragmentation, resulting in large numbers of small parcels of land, is one of the direct contributory causes of low yields and inefficient agricultural practices. This situation emphasizes the need to consider and introduce a solution to the land tenure problem, the need to provide for the consolidation of fragmented holdings, for the issuance of land titles and for land ownership. The size of holdings under cultivation, in many cases will have to be increased in order to secure increased production and to enable the application of improved agricultural techniques. All efforts will be made to develop and conserve soil and water resources as an essential aspect of agricultural planning and development. A solution of the various economic problems which presently beset agriculture — marketing, transportation, improved facilities for all types of credit — will also be found. And last but not least, improved nutrition and social conditions of the rural population call for energetic action.

e. It is appreciated that the shortage of locally produced foodstuffs, important though it is, is not in itself the only reason for intensifying agricltural production. This, however, taken in conjunction with the fact that nearly two-thirds of Libya's population is engaged in agriculture — largely subsistence agriculture — makes it essential that the increased prosperity from oil revenues should be expanded in such a manner as to improve the social and economic conditions of this great majority of the population.

f. The various projects included in the agricultural sector of the Five-Year Development Plan should, if properly implemented, go a long way in carrying out the agricultural policy of the Government. This policy is quoted in full as follows:

(1) to provide food for the whole population and improve nutrition by raising the level of agricultural produciton, quantitatively and qualitatively;

(2) to reclaim new lands and prepare settlements for farmers;

(3) to improve the economic condition of farmers by stabilizing the prices of certain main products;

(4) to tie the export and import of agricultural products to economic development as a whole;

(5) to provide agricultural primary products required for the development of agricultural industries;

(6) to ensure for farmers suitable sources and means of finance;

(7) to provide education and training facilities for farmers, including basic agricultural training;

(8) to ensure water and soil conservation and develop water resources;

(9) to use modern methods of research and experimentation in developing suitable farming methods;

(10) to encourage farmers to enter into co-operatives.

g. It is agreed that no major additions to the ten-point programme are considered necessary, though it is felt that the marketing and handling of agricultural produce is a field where improvements could be made which would benefit both producer and consumer. Whilst the policy as set out above adequately provides for the farmer's needs as a worker, if the movement of workers from the countryside is to be arrested and possibly reversed, it is felt that technical and economic measures alone to improve agriculture will not be enough. It is rather the general state of rural welfare — the condition of life in the countryside — which will delay or hasten the movement to urban life and work. In consequence, a policy which does not give importance to rural welfare may be frustrated by the steady decline in the mass of labour available for agricultural work.

h. In many countries the movement of people to the towns is offset by the mechanization of agriculture and agricultural production is fully maintained. In such countries there are many employment opportunities in the towns and the additional labour is needed. Despite the introduction of mechanization into Libya, it seems likely that for some years to come agriculture will have to provide employment for the large part of the gainfully occupied population.

i. There are no reliable statistics on which to calculate the technical manpower requirements of the proposed development projects in agriculture, but it is evident that a substantial number of qualified Libyans, as well as expatriate experts, will be required. In the long run the technical manpower requirements in the agricultural sector will probably be about 1,500 experts.

l. *Agricultural Settlement*

a. The most important item in the agricultural plan is agricultural settlement and land reclamation. In this project self-sustained community development, based on a sound agricultural economy, is foreseen as a major step in rural development. Provision is made for the renovation of some 4,600 ex-Italian farms and the establishment of 655 new farms, as well as the development and settlement of the Bir El Ghnem area in Tripolitania, and the re-establishment of vegetation in the Wadi Megenin drainage.

b. In Cyrenaica the project provides for the rehabilitation and development of some 1,800 ex-ENTE farms on the Jebel El-Akhdar. The project specifies the necessity for an intensive study of tribal land development and related problems so as to enable the responsible authorities to draw up practical technical plans for the development of these lands in the future and to encourage stable agriculture.

c. The re-grouping, resettlement and reclamation of approximately 2,035 hectares of under-developed lands in the six main areas and the oases of Fezzan are needed to help in solving many of the problems of the rural communities in these neglected and relatively remote areas. This in turn will help to discourage migration to coastal cities and areas. It is felt that the successful execution of the agricultural settlement development projects can best be achieved through the formation of a special authority or organization for each land settlement project.

2. *Agricultural Marketing*

a. Agricultural marketing is an important element in the development of agriculture. The policy which the Government has followed, as regards fixing suitable prices for certain major agricultural crops, is a protection of the farmers' interests and an incentive for increasing the production of major crops. It is assumed that the Government will follow this same policy throughout the next five years. To do so, it will be necessary to allocate sufficient funds for implementing this policy, whether in relation to ensuring reserves of these crops to meet the needs of the country or for purchasing any surpluses of these crops should they exceed the demand of the local market. The project concentrates on two major items, the first of which is the purchase and storage of contingency grain reserve to meet the country's requirements for six months, and the second is the provision for supporting agricultural prices as an incentive for production. The financial estimates for this last item were made in the light of Government's experience in purchasing the crop of 1961.

b. It is agreed that such a programme as is described above will stimulate grain production and assure an adequate reserve supply for a period of six months. This reserve is considered necessary, since Libya produces only about 20 per cent of its wheat requirements. In addition, the necessity for the construction of modern grain storage facilities in order to avoid spoilage and pest infestation is appreciated.

c. The next important item is the improvement in the marketing of vegetable oils. To implement the provisions of the *Vegetable Oil Law*, which was issued by *Royal Decree* late in 1961, to comply with the Government policy, which was followed in respect of olive oil produced in 1961, and in the light of experience, the continuation of the policy of fixing or supporting the price of oil will be maintained as well as encouraging the production of other vegetable oils for the benefit of both farmers and consumers. Since refining is important, if oil is to be sold in international markets in accordance with internationally recognized specifications and grades, funds will be used to build and equip the necessary refineries.

d. Among the agricultural projects in the field of development of vegetable oils is the construction of centers for the collection, drying and pressing of batum (Pistacia lentiscus). The plan also includes the establishment of collecting centers for shelling, crushing and pressing of castor seed so as to encourage expansion of the cultivation of castor oil plants which are well adapted to Libyan climatic and soil conditions. Castor seed and castor oil are in good demand in foreign markets and Libya will be able to dispose of all that can be produced at profitable prices.

e. To improve further the income of the farmer, the possibilities of encouraging the marketing of other agricultural produce have been considered. The necessity of organizing and helping the marketing of dates, owing to the great importance of this crop in Libyan agriculture, has been considered necessary, and funds will be made available in order to be used to establish the necessary service, such as packing and improved collecting, ensuring an attractive price, and stimulating the export of high quality Libyan dates to foreign markets. The results of such a programme will not only increase the income of the farmer but will also encourage him to give more attention and use modern methods of increasing the yields of good quality dates, thus helping to exploit this large but presently neglected source of production in the country.

3. *Water Resources Development And Soil Conservation*

a. The importance of water to man, animal and plant is self-evident. In Libya the development of water is considered to be of major importance. The known underground water resources are presently few and scanty. The rainwater, which falls during a very short winter season, is insufficient and in some cases of little use. Further, periods of drought occur sometimes for three or four years, which result in the reduction of livestock numbers, paralyse the activities of most of the farmers and lead them to leave their lands and villages in search of a living in the cities. There is also a general decrease in the level of underground water, as a result of excessive use. In Ben Gashir, for example, the water level has dropped 15 meters during the last thirty years. The excessive use of water in coastal areas has led to the intrusion of sea water into the potable underground water, and the contamination of the water with salt has rendered it unsuitable for human or animal use or even for irrigation. This phenomenon is clearly seen in Zliten, Zuara and Barsaa. Further, the few springs of water in the southern region of Libya and various other areas are not properly utilized and thus their waters are wasted. In addition, in many cases, good agricultural lands have been destroyed and rendered unsuitable for cultivation. This wastage of water has, in many cases, also decreased the strength of the water flow, the Wadi Al-Shatti at Fezzan being an example of diminished flow. The improper use of this water and allowing it to inundate areas of depressions and form pools which encourage disease and the spread of insects and parasites, especially malaria and bilharziasis, both of which are an ever present threat in Fezzan and Tripolitania.

b. Cyrenaica presently lacks good water supplies, and studies on a wide scale are needed in order to estimate the underground water potentialities. Exploration and deep drilling activities cannot be undertaken effectively by individuals as such activities require concentrated technical studies. The planning of projects for effective and wide-scale development of water resources in any area cannot be made unless certain basic factors are known, such as the extent of availability of water, methods of drawing it, the area of land suitable for cultivation and the number of people that will benefit.

c. Most of these problems are due to the uncertainty of the legal status of water in Libya and the confusion and overlapping which beset the administrative machinery.

d. The estimates of the funds required cover the investigations and utilization of underground water, flood control, drilling of wells, improvement of irrigation facilities, construction of windmills, and provision of mechanical and other pumps.

4. *Heavy And Light Agricultural Machinery*

a. This is considered to be a continuation, with expansion, of the policy carried out in Libya since 1957, when the Government purchased the first lot of machinery and distributed it on a pilot scale. It proved to be a successful project and meets the requirements of the people. All those concerned in the Government and the experts who are specialised in this field consider that the project has played an important part in expanding the area of cultivated land and in replacing, to some extent, the shortage of manpower in agriculture caused by the development of the oil industry and construction in the country. The first stage of the project has ended successfully and it has helped in providing the necessary experience in the use of various kinds of machinery and equipment. It will be necessary in the second stage of the project to establish a training centre in Libya in order to provide operators required in an expanded programme in this field. It also aims at expanding the existing project by providing additional machinery and equipment, and, outside the Government operations, at providing agricultural cooperative societies with machinery, equipment, and the services of technical experts. Further, the project aims at encouraging the local production of certain small farm implements and providing maintenance services for the machinery and implements.

b. Details of the specifications and quantities of equipment necessary for continuing and expanding the project are set out therein. Provision is also made for the granting of scholarships for training abroad in this field as well as for the establishment of a Central Libyan Training Centre.

5. *Development Of Forests And Ranges*

a. Forest development is considered to be essential in any consideration of the conservation of soil and surface water. It is an important factor in the reclamation of soil which presently is not suitable for cultivation. The expansion of forest development will also provide timber for existing and new industries. Attention to range lands and their development is necessary if livestock breeding in Libya, on which a large part of the population depend for their living, is to progress. Most of the livestock depend on natural pastures which have been continuously deteriorating owing to various factors, among which are drought, floods, wind and storms, and the failure to apply technical pasture rotation and to limit the number of livestock to potentialities in the areas.

b. The plan for Tripolitania, in this respect, for the next five years, is to include the continuation of forest research and sand dune fixation at the lowest possible costs. Any successful experiments in this respect will increase the possibility of expanding sand-dune fixation and planting. The authorities have not overlooked participation of the individual farmer in this programme and he is encouraged to fix unstabilised areas owned by him and to plant trees. Seedlings will be provided to him for his farm at nominal prices and he will be given technical assistance as required. The project also aims at providing nominal subsidies to farmers who engage in sand-dune fixation and the afforestation of their private lands. The estimates of funds include a project for the development of pastures, regeneration of fodder plants and the purchase of seeds.

c. In Cyrenaica the project aims at the conversion of areas totalling 380,000 hectares, from *maccia*, into pine forest, for economic and industrial use, at the rate of 2,000 hectares per year. It also aims at the establishment of small forest plantations near to villages and on treeless lands at the rate of 250 hectares per year. Further, the plan includes the planting of windbreaks in the most important agricultural areas and along main roads. Funds are included to provide for the increased production of forest seedlings over the next five years, from one million seedlings per year to 1.5 million seedlings per year. The project also provides for forest road construction in forests at the rate of 70 kms. per year, the establishment of forest centers and buildings, the purchase of necessary machinery and equipment, and the establishment of experimental stations. The range development programme includes the establishment of areas for the production and storage of reserve fodder, the encouragement of livestock owners to produce fodder, and the training of Libyans in pasture management.

6. *Development Of Animal Wealth*

a. From the standpoint of importance to the Libyan economy the animal wealth development project ranks high. Livestock production is the most important industry in Libya, and a large proportion of the people depend upon it for their livelihood. Livestock provides highly nutritional food to the people; the by-products (wool, hides and skins) are the raw materials for national industries, for the manufacture of leather articles, rugs and carpets and woolen garments, as well as providing products for export. Until very recently, Libya was one of the main Mediterranean countries exporting livestock, particularly camels and sheep, but during recent years Libya has had to import livestock to meet its consumption requirements in cities and towns. This has been brought about by the considerable reduction in livestock numbers as a result of droughts, the rise in the standard of living and, consequently, the increasing consumption of meat.

b. Import of livestock added new problems to those already present in Libya. Until recently, Libya has been free from serious epidemic diseases of livestock common in the African continent. However, it is now necessary to impose strict quarantine control and health inspection, so that no new and fatal animal diseases are introduced by imported livestock.

c. Attempts have been made in the past to improve the livestock breeds in Libya, especially in cattle and sheep, with a view to developing the size of the animal, increasing milk production, and improving the quality of its wool. All experts are agreed that the local breeds of sheep should be improved by selective breedings under carefully controlled and sound scientific work.

d. The project necessitates the expansion of veterinary services in the more remote areas, an increase in the numbers of veterinarians employed, a carefully planned programme for veterinarian training, both in Libya and abroad, preparation of certain selected vaccines, and extensive campaigns for drenching and dipping animals to eliminate intestinal and skin parasites which are prevalent amongst the livestock of this country.

d. Furthermore, the estblishment of central laboratories for the preparation of specified vaccines, diagnosis of livestock and other animal diseases in Libya, investigations into concentrated animal foods, establishment and operation of mobile field laboratories, experimentation and research, production and distribution of livestock fodder on a large scale, and the installations and administrative services required for such a programme are necessary. To protect the country from introduced livestock diseases and pests, provision is made for the establishment of quarantine stations at the main ports and along Libya's common borders with the neighbouring countries. The encouragement of poultry and small animal production and the expansion of the industry for the purpose of improved nutrition from meat and eggs will go a long way towards meeting the domestic requirements for protein foods. Reasonable sums for the development of this industry, whether in relation to the public sector or the private sector, are provided. Provision is made for training over the next five years of not less than fifty Libyan veterinarians.

c. This project will cover the introduction of suitable breeds of livestock, the construction of enclosures, the establishment of breeding centers, fodder production, training, equipment for veterinary laboratories, machinery, equipment including that required for dipping, drenching and spraying, expansion of the Blue Crescent Center and supplementary public services. It further includes provision for the development of bee-keeping, which has already been established in Ras El-Hilal, proved to be successful and now passed the pilot stage. Farmers are to be encouraged to cooperate on the largest possible scale in increasing honey production. The bee-keeping project provides for the establishment of two more centres on the Jebel El-Akhdar similar to the present centre in Ras El-Hilal, and the expansion of the production capacity of the Ras El-Hilal centre.

7. *Agricultural Extension Services*

a. There is an urgent need to continue introducing improved methods and techniques into Libyan agriculture in order to increase and diversify production. Such improved methods can best be effected by spreading and popularising reliable agricultural information through a strong and fully developed extension service. To be successful, such a plan must be conducted by properly trained and devoted extension workers. This will require not only the establishment of effective means of spreading information, but also, as will be obvious, well trained personnel. Extension workers must be capable of providing information, introducing new ideas and technique to farmers. Not only must extension workers be theoretically competent but they must be able to do with their own hands that which they advise the farmers to do.

b. It is considered that, although agricultural extension is regarded as a necessity in all countries, it represents a type of service that must be developed within the structure of a permanent organization, rather than a specific project. It must be developed in such a way as to be an aid to farmers and provide the direct link between the rural people and the Ministry. The money allocated is to be expended only upon submission of a comprehensive and sound plan of operation.

8. *Horticulture*

a. Horticulture in Libya is another field of agriculture which stands in great need of encouragement and support. Despite the demand for considerable quantities of fruits and vegetables, little has been done to encourage and assist domestic production. As a result large quantities of fruits and vegetables are imported annually.

The Libyan farmer has done little to improve either his methods of culture or to improve the varieties cultivated. Farmers will be urged and stimulated by all means to plant improved fruit tree varieties, the produce of which have a ready market, will yield them a good financial return, and will, at the same time, improve the Libyan diet. The same is true of vegetable production.

b. The purpose of this project is to increase the area planted with fruit trees and vegetables, and to expand production. It provides for the increase of planting material for sale and distribution to the cultivator, experimental and acclimatization stations, machinery, equipment and other requirements. In addition provision is made for subsidies, and incentives to encourage farmers to expand fruit tree and vegetable cultivation in the various areas of the country. An adequate sum is included for seed multiplication and for various types of training and fellowships, both locally and abroad.

9. *Plant Diseases and Pest Control*

a. Libyan crops, especially fruits and vegetables, are subject to a large number of agricultural pests and diseases common to most of the Mediterranean countries. These pests and diseases cause great losses in Libya, thus reducing both the farmers' income and the country's agricultural production. In Tripolitania alone, where farming methods and standards are considerably more advanced than elsewhere in Libya, pest control services are modest and losses from pests and diseases in that area are estimated to amount to over one million pounds annually. In 1960 the Government enacted a law providing for the enforcement of various measures to control and combat plant pests and diseases. The Ministry of Agriculture is in the course of issuing regulations under this law which aim at bringing about effective cooperation between the government plant protection authorities and the farmer. The supervisory role of the Government in plant protection activities is essential since cointrol will be of no avail unless the measures are enforced and are effective over wide areas. In Cyrenaica and Fezzan, plant pest and disease control is at present, to all intents and purposes, ineffectual.

b. The establishment of agriculture quarantine stations in the main ports and border crossings of the country is also an essential measure to prevent the introduction of pests and diseases from abroad. Funds to provide field control teams for seasonal and, where necessary, continuous campaigns, the purchase of equipment, materials, transport facilities, training, and recruitment of specialists, are included.

10. *Agricultural Research and Experiments*

a. Agricultural production in Libya is considered to be unsatisfactory, both as to quality and quantity, having regard to the potentialities of the country. The possibility of increasing production and improving quality is assured if improved methods are adopted. The full potentialities of the country cannot be exploited until full particulars of the natural resources are known. It is generally conceded that agricultural conditions in Libya are, in general, less favourable than elsewhere, but there is much that can be done to improve conditions and methods by careful investigation and research. Generally speaking, it is not always possible to apply, in their entirety, the results obtained in other countries, and more often than not such results must be modified to suit the particular conditions prevailing in the country. Reliable technical and scientific information on the conditions and resources of agriculture in Libya, so far, is limited.

b. Before determining the suitability of one scientific method over another, for successful introduction into Libya, investigations and experiments, must be conducted on sound lines in relation to the various environmental conditions in Libya. These investigations include the conditions under which plants grow, the development of animal wealth and the factors which determine production, such as the type of soil, quality of water and climatic conditions.

11. *Agricultural Statistics*

a. As will be apparent, accurate agricultural statistics are a basic necessity for any real planning in agriculture and this lack has greatly increased the problems encountered in the preparation of the development plan.

b. In addition to providing for agricultural statistical services and enquiries, adequate provision is included for training.

c. **So that the collection and preparation of statistics may be carried out in an orderly and precise manner, it is intended to establish a Department of Statistics within the Ministry of Agriculture. This Department would be responsible for all matters related to the creation of a uniform methodology for Libya as a whole, supervision and assistance in field work, and the editing, publishing and distribution of analyses of agricultural statistics for the whole of Libya.**

d. **Not only are accurate agricultural statistics necessary for the development of agriculture but also for the development of a food processing industry, to measure the possibilities of exports, and the necessity for imports of food and other agricultural products. Food consumption in Libya also will be studied and the manpower required for agriculture will be ascertained. The statistics made available will provide, in addition, information necessary to ensure the best utilization of the land and water resources of the country for the production of crops and livestock.**

12. *Agricultural Credit*

a. **Utmost importance is attached to the provision of credit facilities and its effect on increasing agricultural production and helping the farmer to overcome the financial burdens with which he is faced during the critical times of the sowing and harvest seasons, when he is the least solvent. In order to encourage farmers to adopt modern agricultural techniques in the farming of their lands, it will be necessary for them to invest relatively large amounts of money in construction, purchase of equipment and animals, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation, irrigation, etc., which are often beyond the financial means of the majority of farmers, particularly small farmers. Steps involved in obtaining agricultural credit should be simplified whether credit is secured directly or through cooperative societies.**

b. **It is intended to pay up in full the authorised capital of the Agricultural National Bank in order to be in a position to meet the demand for agricultural credit and to increase the types of agricultural loans authorised, whether long, medium or short term loans. Consideration and support will be given also to cooperative credit, through the establishment of a special agricultural credit section within the Bank, the functions of which are to be determined in consultation with the authorities concerned.**

AGRICULTURE SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 29,275,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
I. Agricultural Settlement.	10,000,000	500,000	1,000,000	8,500,000	
II. Agricultural Marketing.	3,500,000	200,000	800,000	2,500,000	
III. Development of Water Resources and Soil Conservation.	3,500,000	250,000	750,000	2,500,000	
IV. Heavy and Light Agricultural Machinery.	2,500,000	350,000	650,000	1,500,000	
V. Forest and Range Development	2,000,000	50,000	200,000	1,750,000	
VI. Animal Wealth Development.	1,500,000	25,000	75,000	1,400,000	
VII. Agricultural Extension	800,000	80,000	120,000	600,000	
VIII. Horticulture.	500,000	15,000	35,000	450,000	
IX. Plant Disease and Pest Control.	400,000	50,000	150,000	200,000	
X. Agricultural Research and Experiments.	700,000	15,000	35,000	650,000	
XI. Agricultural Statistics.	75,000	15,000	35,000	25,000	
XII. Agricultural Credit.	3,800,000	800,000	1,000,000	2,000,000	
	29,275,000	2,350,000	4,850,000	22,075,000	

CHAPTER II

THE INDUSTRIAL SECTOR

Introduction and Objectives

The following is a statement of objectives and general policy with respect to the development of industry in Libya:

1. to raise the present level of production in quantity, kind and quality;

2. to promote consumption of Libyan industrial products;

3. to secure a higher level of employment and improved working conditions;

4. to raise industrial productivity in order that it may become possible for Libyan products to compete with foreign goods in domestic and foreign markets;

5. to improve the marketing for local natural and agricultural resources through industrialization, thereby increasing their value and giving wider scope to utilize these resources;

6. to increase the export of Libyan products and to lessen the dependence, as far as possible, on the import of industrial products;

7. to diversify sources of gainful employment and production and not be totally dependent on any one source, in order to contribute towards economic and social progress;

8. the aim is to obtain from the industrial sector of the economy the best possible contribution to the economic and social advancement of the country.

General Policy with Respect to Industry

a. Libyan industry in both public and private sectors shall be encouraged by establishing new industrial enterprises and developing existing and worthwhile industries. Any such assisted industrial development shall be undertaken in accordance with the agreed objectives of industrial development set forth above and in such a way as to implement the Government's policy of promoting industrial growth with all possible speed.

b. The Government's responsibility in promoting this development stems from the fact that some fields of development work offer, initially, less attractive possibilities and the intervention of the State is justified on the grounds that without it no development will occur at all. However, it is the basic policy of the Government to encourage, whenever feasible, the maximum degree of private investment in the industrial sector of the economy.

c. Where State intervention is deemed necessary, it is firmly held by the Government that its function is to assist and support infant industrial enterprises so that they may in due course become independent and self-sustaining undertakings within the private sector, functioning without further State intervention other than the normal regulatory functions of the State. In our country it is recognized that this process may require more time and more finance than in other more advanced economies, but the process should be the same and the final result be a vigorous, self-reliant private industry.

d. Given the limited base from which Libya's industry has to develop, particular attention will be paid to the role of small-scale industries and to the their evolution into the more advanced units, either technologically or economically, which the economy will need. To assist this process the Government will:

1. initiate and co-ordinate research;

2. initiate and co-ordinate training schemes, aimed at higher efficiency and productivity;

3. initiate and co-ordinate and keep constantly under review policies and measures which are designed to attract and encourage private investment in industry, including tax and other incentives, protective measures and promotion without adversely affecting the interests of the consumer in Libya.

e. To achieve these objectives the Libyan Government's policy is as follows:

1. Scientific and industrial research will be undertaken and promoted with a view to identifying suitable local materials and to finding technical means for their industrial exploitation.

The technological problems of industry, as well as the sociological factors affecting the environment's response to industrialization will also be investigated and appropriate solutions found. Marketing surveys and forecasts will be made to ensure that industrial production meets with the needs and acceptance of the consumer. Economic surveys on efficiency will also be conducted. Any such findings relating to small-scale industries will be made available to enterpreneurs and in addition the technical departments of the Government may assist industry, especially small-scale industries, with specific problems.

2. Statistical data relating to capital formation and to the production, distribution and consumption of industrial products will be compiled and analyzed.

3. Technical skills and experience required by industry will be developed by training.

4. A balance will be achieved in industrial activity in rural and urban areas. The establishment of industrial estates throughout the country will be promoted.

5. All limited natural resources, such as minerals, will be exploited only on terms which give adequate assurance that the country's long-term interests are fully safeguarded and that such assets are not consumed without reasonable compensating investment in the human and material resources of the community.

6. Short, medium and long-term credits will be made available to help the private sector, at reasonably low interest rates, subject to adequate participation by the entrepreneurs. In addition, when in the opinion of the Government, an industry is of essential importance to Libya, and private enterprise is unwilling to assume the initial risk of establishing it, the Government will establish the industry, whether directly or with the participation of private capital. In such cases it is the Government's policy to ultimately sell the industry to the private sector.

1. *Industrial Estates*

The industrial estate is intended to encourage the investment of national capital in industry, arrange for suitable conditions for the establishment of new industries in various areas, provide the craftsmen with technical, economic and social services to raise industrial productivity, and provide suitable working conditions for craftsmen.

Industrial estates provide general facilities such as running water, electricity, and sewage disposal at encouraging rates. They are located adjacent to worker housing areas. Group services are provided, such as training centres, warehouses, workshops, dispensaries, public cafeterias, libraries, etc. The management of the estate may assist the entrepreneurs, in quickly obtaining factory licences. The estate's management may also assist in marketing.

On industrial estates, sites are chosen and sub-divided into sections on which factory buildings of various sizes are constructed for the purpose of grouping industries so as to facilitate the provision of various services to the workers. The purpose of establishing these estates is not merely to remove factories from certain parts of the city, but rather the establishment of a kind of organization offering premises and group services to industry.

The land assigned to each industrial estate will be subdivided. On each lot, buildings generally suitable for industry are to be constructed, with space left for future expansion. These buildings will be rented at a suitable and encouraging rate. Certain buildings may be constructed according to specifications required by the beneficiaries. The estate buildings may also be sold to the entrepreneurs on instalments. Thus, the entrepreneur is able to concentrate investment directly in production rather than tying up a part of his capital in buildings. This will particularly aid the small invester.

Industrial estates in various places of the Kingdom will help create a balance in industrial development between urban and rural areas, and will encourage the rural population to remain in their areas.

A special organization in the Ministry of Industry will be established representing competent Government departments, businessmen and workers. The organization's role is to prepare the general policy of execution, such as the basis of selecting beneficiaries, fixing and selecting industries to be included in the estates, rental rates, methods of providing services, specifications of buildings, selecting sites, as well as assisting in the management of the estates.

A number of estates will be established in five years to include various factories. It is anticipated that the buildings of the factories will have a total of 40,300 square metres of floor space. The public installations in the estates include warehouses, workshops, administration buildings, training centers, clubs and power stations. These public installations will have an additional 16,558 square metres of floor space.

Various industries may be established on the estates such as textile products, apparel and related products, leather and leather products, lumber and wood products, furniture and fixtures, stone and clay products, chemicals and allied products, paper and allied products, printing, metal products, jewelry, food products, vegetable fibre products, etc. Estates also facilitate exchange of basic raw materials in interrelated plants,

2. *Training in Industry*

Training in industry will take several forms and will operate at several different levels to meet the wide variety of needs which exist. Under this head one type of training only is considered; that which can best be given on the job and in the work place to those already employed in industry as foremen, workers and managers. For the most part, such workers, foremen and managers have received little or no formal training and there is real need to upgrade their skills and industrial productivity by training.

Training will be given by selected instructors recruited from overseas and will be given to workers showing aptitude and readiness for training, selected after consultation with employers. It will be carried on in establishments having the necessary facilities, whose owners are prepared to co-operate with the scheme. The choice of industries to be assisted must await further survey of needs, but it may be expected that carpentry, woodwork, metalwork, welding, automobile (including diesel repair and maintenance) and some building trades will be among the fields of activity.

The scheme will be supervised by the Ministry of Industry, which will consult with the Ministries of Labour and Social Welfare and Education regarding such aspects of the scheme as are of concern to those ministries.

3. *Industrial Research Centre*

It is intended that scientific and industrial research shall be undertaken in a small scale industries research center, under the Ministry of Industry, with a view to identifying suitable local materials and to finding technical means for their industrial exploitation. Technological problems of industry, as well as the sociological factors affecting response to industrialization will also be studied with a view to finding appropriate solutions for the problems which arise in this field. Marketing surveys and forecasts will be made in an attempt to ensure that industrial production meets with the needs and acceptance of the consumer. Economic studies especially in the field of productivity, will also be undertaken by the Centre.

4. *Industrial Credits*

To develop Libyan industries in both the private and public sectors a credit organization has been established by law to undertake financing, provide technical aid, and assist in marketing. However, its principal activities will lie in the field of industrial credit and in channeling public funds into those industrial activities in which the Government may decide to participate, or which it may decide to establish as publicly-owned enterprises.

Private enterprise will be encouraged through:—

a. short, medium and long-term credits at reasonable interest rates;

b. advising on the protection of local industry by means and methods which do not tend to affect adversely the interests of the Libyan consumer; and

c. the provision of technical assistance to industrial undertakings.

The organization will interest itself also in the promotion of new industries, and, for this purpose, will undertake or arrange for the undertaking of studies in appropriate cases on the feasibility of such new projects.

5. *Strengthening Present Mineral Research Activities*

It is intended to reinforce the present activities of the Ministry of Industry in the sphere of mineral resources prospecting.

6. *Fisheries Development*

There are five types of fisheries in Libya which it is intended to develop. These are:

a. *In-shore fishery* is practised by means of small boats all along the coast. It provides employment for a large number of fishermen, requires a relatively small individual investment of capital, and produces the more easily marketable types of fish.

b. *Pelagic fishery* for sardines and related species has the greatest potential development and may eventually become the mainstay of the fishing industry. It produces the types of fish suitable for processing, year-round exploitation, while other fisheries are of a seasonal character.

c. *Trawl fishery* is more difficult to establish than traditional methods and is considered as a long-term development. It permits year round exploitation, while other fisheries are of a seasonal character.

d. *Tunny fishery* is well established on conventional lines in Tripolitania, but has been abandoned in Cyrenaica since the last war. Tunny fishery could be revived in Cyrenaica.

e. *Sponge fishery* was previously exploited mostly by foreign concerns, but, since the last war, activity in this field has dropped considerably. This fishery could be revived by local concerns working in co-operation with foreigners at first, and, eventually, by local enterprise alone.

The local annual production of fish, apart from tunny fish, is a little over 1,000 metric tons. It is estimated that the production could be increased to 15,000 metric tons annually within the next five years. But to bring about this development a sustained intervention by the Government is essential.

INDUSTRIAL SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 6,900,000)

P R O J E C T		Estimated Cost £L.	1963/64 £L.	1964/65 £L.	Balance to Complete £L.	REMARKS
I.	Industrial Estates.	600,000	10,000	200,000	390,000	
II.	Training in Industry.	350,000	35,000	75,000	240,000	
III.	Industrial Research Centre.	450,000	50,000	100,000	300,000	
IV.	Industrial Credits.	5,000,000	300,000	750,000	3,950,000	
V.	Strengthening Present Mineral Research Activities.	100,000	50,000	20,000	30,000	
VI.	Fisheries Development	400,000	100,000	100,000	200,000	
	TOTAL £L.	6,900,000	545,000	1,245,000	5,110,000	

CHAPTER III

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY SECTOR

Introduction and objectives

As the activities of the Ministry of National Economy embrace the overall economy in its organisational and operational aspects, it is natural that its development projects should be viewed in connection with all other projects included in this development plan.

Some of these projects are of a complementary and tentative nature, which must be re-assessed and co-ordinated with the projects of other government authorities and private business before their implementation. The projects included in this section are dealing with the promotion of tourism, development of better statistical services in the country by the initiation of economic and marketing research and promotion of commercial activities.

The primary objectives of these projects are as follows:

a. The provision of better statistics and economic information needed for proper economic and social planning;

b. The promotion of tourist industry;

c. The promotion and development of foreign trade in all fields, active participation in international economic activities being foremost.

1. *Development of the Tourist Industry*

The highly-developed international communications and the wide scope of international contacts, whether at the official or private level, have made tourism one of the most important national industries in all countries, claiming state attention, direction, encouragement and organization. This is particularly so in the case of Libya which enjoys a central position between all countries in general and Arab countries in particular and is a crossroads for international travel between west, east, north and south. Moreover, its other natural attributes such as temperate climate, beautiful scenery, past history and ancient remains, are a strong encouragement to world tourist movement.

It should be noted that the value of tourism as an industry depends on the amount of goods and services which the country can produce and which the tourist needs. Most important among these is the provision of suitable accommodation, whether deluxe or ordinary, and of food that would fit all tastes and levels, coupled with a reasonable standard of other basic requirements such as hygiene, cleanliness and good presentation. There should be other additional services which cannot be given in detail here. All these services are related to comfort, guidance, welfare, and, in particular, they give prominence to the main features of our modern resurgence and the ancient remains of our glorious history.

In principle, the tourist industry should eventually be owned or managed by the private sector where possible. But the role of the government is no less important than that of the private sector in the development of this important industry. The Government could exercise control and direction, making the necessary regulations that would ensure efficiency of this industry and the achievement of its desired objectives, whether in the economic field to increase the national income and bring in foreign currencies, or in the political field. The aim would be to acquaint the world with Libya and its prestige, resurgence and progress so that the gap is filled between the present and the past, and the country regains its past prestige and importance, and occupies the position it deserves by virtue of its natural possibilities as a world centre of tourism and international contact.

Although the Government is anxious to leave the direct aspects of the development of the tourism industry entirely to the private sector, and does not intend to compete with it in this field, it has taken into account in the five-year plan the possibility of the private sector abstaining from such activity, at least in certain areas or fields, especially in the initial stages. This would eventually call for direct state intervention, albeit as an encouraging factor, with the aim of reassuring private capital of the financial soundness of the required investments.

Training, support, and publicity are of vital importance. They are the foundations of the tourist industry. The role of the state in these aspects should not be minimized, nor should we rely completely on the efforts of the private sector in this field, as they may well be insufficient to achieve the desired results. Publicity should not be limited to our frontiers, it should go beyond them, where are found the origins of tourist activity. It can be in various forms which would let the world know about the excellent tourist attractions of Libya, and thus tourists would be encouraged and attracted to visit the country.

Tourism has long been limited to people of high income but it is now attracting an increasing number of people of limited income, thanks to the impact of mass media and the spread of education among all nations. Therefore, due attention should be given to group tourism by providing all the necessary means for its success, whether it comes from abroad or rises within the country. A sound tendency towards organization of domestic tours is already in evidence, and it should be given every encouragement and support to ensure its continued progress.

Finally, successful tourism does not depend solely on projects directly related to it. It also depends on the results of general development projects in all fields, especially those related to services and public utilities which ensure rapid and convenient communications, a reasonable social standard, and public health, education, and welfare facilities for the benefit of citizens and tourism alike.

2. *Census and Statistics*

Statistics has become an essential factor in all social and economic fields, especially those related to development which aims at achieving prosperity by raising the national and individual income to a level that meets the basic living requirements for the present and future.

In preparing the statistics and census programme, recommendations of the United Nations contained in the statistical paper published under the title «Statistical series for the less developed countries in programmes of economic and social development », as well as the recommendations made at the first conference of African statisticians, held in Addis Ababa in 1959, were taken into consideration.

It has been found that the existing statistics and census machinery is unable to meet the present requirements, still less the requirements of the Development Plan, i. e., preparation of data, tabulation of results, etc. This machinery is essential for a proper appraisal of the social and economic effects of the development programmes, in the light of which subsequent development programmes would be drawn up. Therefore, due attention should be given to this vital service, providing it with all the necessary means, such as training and good work conditions, etc., to enable it to fulfill its functions.

As it is intended to carry out a comprehensive census of the population in 1964, it is essential to provide all the requirements for the success of this operation and the achievement of its objectives.

3. *Promotion of Trade*

Promotion of trade in order to achieve the desired economic results requires the conduct of research through recruitment of foreign experts, as well as training Libyans entrusted with this task to make them fully qualified.

Progress of trade depends to a great extent on the establishment of regular exhibitions in different parts of the country. Their main purpose would be to promote consumer knowledge and provide incentives for greater and better production and marketing methods. The actual establishment of these exhibitions will be carried out in cooperation with the various ministries concerned.

THE NATIONAL ECONOMY SUMMARY PROGRAMME

Total Cost £L. 2,870,000

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
I. Development of Tourist Industry	1,800,000	250,000	350,000	1,200,000	
II. Organisation of Census and Statistics	470,000	120,000	160,000	190,000	
III. Promotion of Commercial activities	600,000	70,000	170,000	360,000	
TOTAL	2,870,000	440,000	680,000	1,750,000	

CHAPTER IV

THE COMMUNICATIONS SECTOR

Introduction and Objectives

This sector includes Roads, Civil Aviation, Ports, Meteorology and Telecommunications.

It is true to say that Communications share with Public Works the provision of basic facilities for the development of agriculture, industry and commerce generally. Without adequate communications, efficiently planned and carried out, imports and exports are unnecessarily expensive, as are goods produced in rural areas for consumption in the towns and cities. Efficient communications are the arteries carrying the life blood of the country's economy.

The Plan allows a substantial sum for the provision of roads in the agricultural areas, as well as funds for the improvement of major roads. In Libya distances are great and conesquently road projects are expensive. It is therefore important that road improvement and development should be carefully planned to obtain the best economic return.

Tripoli and Benghazi are airports of international importance, being well placed geographically on the air routes of the world. To maintain Libya's prestige and to attract airlines to use these airports, bringing visitors, businessmen, trade and other benefits of quick and easy access to all parts of Europe and Africa, it is essential that the airport be brought up to modern jet standards. Provision is included in the Plan for this work, as well as for improvements to the Sebha airport, and preparations are being made to call for tenders.

The ports of Libya are the meeting points of the internal land transportation system and the world's shipping routes, through which most of the country's import and export trade passes. Therefore, port facilities and cargo handling efficiency have a direct effect on the national economy.

Efficient meteorological services are an international obligation, being a vital factor in safe air navigation, and they also provide statistical information necessary for agricultural and technical services.

Funds are allowed in the Plan for improvements to international

communications as well as for expansion within Libya, where distances are great, because quick and reliable radio and telephone services facilitate administration and commerce. The training of staff is included in the proposals.

The following statement is intended to describe briefly the nature and importance of each project as contained in this sector of communications.

1. *Roads*

a. The almost complete absence of statistics on the volume of traffic carried by the main roads, and the lack of information on the condition and location of existing roads calls for the appointing of competent consultants to study and investigate all aspects of transportation by road, sea and air, so that a long-term policy can be decided upon to meet the needs of all sectors of the Development Plan.

b. The importance of improving road communications in the rural areas, particularly for the proper development of the agricultural sector of the plan, is fully realized. But it is not possible to list such secondary and feeder roads until other sectors of the Plan reach a more advanced stage of planning, or until the results of the transportation survey are known to the Government.

c. It is, however, known that certain road projects, are sufficiently urgent to justify approval while the transportation study, which may take a year to complete, is being made. To this effect, the items recommended for execution, being feasible and fairly justified, are listed in the schedule attached to the financial estimate of the Communications Sector.

2. *Telecommunications*

Four projects were submitted, of which three appear in the 1961/62 budget, as approved:

Item 1. Telecommunications with Tunisia

Item 2. Tripoli telephone network

Item 3. Automatic exchanges

Item 4. Radio and Telecommunications Institute (previously under the Education Sector).

Items 1 and 2 were approved in principle in the 1961/62 budget by a token provision. Action is already in hand to implement these two projects and the funds included in the estimates represent the financial requirements to complete their execution.

Item 3. This project includes the expansion of telephone exchanges in Tripoli and Benghazi as well as automatic exchanges in rural areas. It makes provision for metering calls to enable proper revenue to be collected, as well as providing statistics of traffic on which further planning can be based.

The project is in accordance with modern telephone development and the need for expanding the services in Tripoli and Benghazi is fully justified as the improvement in service achieved will be at a lower operating cost.

Item 4. The training of Libyan technicians for an internationally recognized diploma is of vital importance and this project was approved in the 1961/62 budget at £L. 88,410. The increased cost is due to increased building costs and to the necessity for a revised building plan.

Over four hundred technicians are required in the near future, covering not only telecommunications but also broadcasting, meteorology, civil aviation, police, army and other departments using radio communications. Residential accommodation is planned for sixty, with an intake of thirty per year.

The school is already functioning in temporary accommodations with twenty-one selected students.

It was agreed in June 1961 that the Special Fund would provide instructors, technical equipment and followships to a total of U.S. $523,600. The sum included in the Plan is for the Libyan Government's contribution for building, other equipment and expatriate staff.

3. *Ports and Lights*

a. *Tripoli Port*

It is pointed out that Tripoli port earns substantial revenue each year, revenue exceeding the operational expenditure by 100 per cent in 1961/62. In 1962/63 it was estimated that revenue would reach £L. 750,000, less than half of which would be required for operation and maintenance.

In recommending the implementation of this project, it is intended to establish, by law, an autonomous Port Authority for Libya, in accordance with the recommendations of the World Bank Mission.

b. ***Misurata Port***

This reconstruction is subject to the technical survey which it is intended to carry out for the whole communications system, so as to find out whether the proposed expenditure could be economically justified.

c. ***Zuara Port***

The rehabilitation of Zuara port will provide a useful harbour for sponge and fishing boats. It is likely that an oil terminal in the area will increase its importance. An excellent small ship port can be obtained for a comparatively small outlay.

d. ***Al-Khoms Port***

In order to improve fisheries in Libya it is necessary to carry out some repairs to Al-Khoms Port so that it becomes fit for trawlers for the benefit of fishermen working along the coastline in this region.

e. ***Benghazi Harbour***

Harbour reconstruction is already under way, included in the 1961/62 budget. The required funds are to cover the additional expenditure required and the construction of new warehouses, other buildings and services considered necessary for the complete efficiency of the harbour and its administration.

The purchase of four tugs, six barges and three cranes, as well as a 75-ton floating crane and a slipway suitable for ships (75-ton) up to 600 tons, is considered necessary for port operation and maintenance.

f. ***Tobruk Port***

The B. P. Oil Company intends to construct an oil terminal at Tobruk and general trade will increase in consequence. Tobruk is a fine harbour and the serious war damage has never been repaired. It is intended to construct a new jetty giving nine metres of water alongside.

g. *Derna Port*

The main problem at Derna is silting caused by the coastal current sweeping in large quantities of silt and seaweed. The proposed work includes dredging and the construction of a new mole to stop the influx of weed and silt, together with extension to the quay.

h. *Susa Port*

Provision has been made in the Plan for the repair of this port in view of its excellent position for tourism. This would facilitate tourism and trade in this area, in addition to encouragement of the fishing industry along the neighbouring coasts.

4. *Civil Aviation*

a. *Idris Airport*

(1) *Runways, taxiways and aircraft parking areas.*

During the year most of the world's airlines have re-equipped with large jet aircraft of the types Boeing 707 and Douglas DC8, for the operation of long land services. In consequence, whereas Idris airport occupies a valuable geographical position on the routes between European capitals and the newly developed countries of West and Central Africa, lack of facilities to accept these large aircraft has resulted in a situation where no less than eight major airlines are over-flying Libyan territory and the revenue into Idris airport is expected to fall by 30 per cent in the financial year 1963/64, as compared with previous years.

As a technical determination to regain this traffic, Idris airport will be equipped, during the next twelve months, with a runway of 10,000 feet, together with its associated lighting and electronic landing aids to the standards required by international agreement.

Having established the technical requirements and standards immediately to meet the needs of the jet age and to keep Libya in the forefront of international aviation, it is necessary to give consideration at once to the provision of first class passenger accommodations and facilities, in order that Tripoli may soon compare favourably with other major airports in its attraction to the travelling public.

(2) *New terminal building and control tower*

Work of construction of the new terminal building on the site prepared for the purpose will commence in the spring of 1964, and, having regard to the type of construction, which is largely prefabricated, should not take much longer than one year to erect.

The estimates include the demolition of the existing control tower, erection of receiver equipment at a more remote site, and the transfer of all other radio and control equipment from the old control tower to the new one. The object of building a remote receiving station, with control lines to the new tower, will be to avoid the necessity of erecting unsightly aerials on the new building, which would spoil its clean appearance.

(3) *Navigation and fire-fighting equipment*

The final phase of the rehabilitation of Idris airport will require the replacement of existing point-to-point transmitters now installed in the Ben Gashir Station. These transmitters, of wartime construction, type 1509 and 4331, will be the last remaining items of ex-military loan equipment.

In addition, fire service equipment, to provide a quantity of extinguishing medium suitable to the heavier aircraft, will also be supplied.

b. *Benina Airport*

(1) *Runway, taxiways, aircraft parking, drainage and lighting*

The present runway was constructed in 1955; its lenght is 6,600 feet and its strength is LCN 30 (Local Classification Number — an international method of assessing the strength of airport pavements).

Present day aircraft now using Benina have an LCN of 45 and planned aircraft operations into Benina will require the airport pavements to have a length of a least 8,700 feet.

During the past two years practically all the aircraft using the runway have had an LCN greater than 30 and this has resulted in its rapid deterioration.

The proposal to lengthen and strengthen the runway facility at Benina requires, at the same time, a similar strengthening operation on the taxiways and apron. Additionally, the taxiways, at present 60 feet wide, are required by international safety standards to be 70 feet wide. The aircraft apron is at present too small in area to accommodate the numbers of aircraft now using Benina.

The importance of this project cannot be over-emphasized, due primarily to the present rapid deterioration of Benina Airport pavements and the need to provide safe facilities for the large jet aircraft now operating through the airport.

(2) *Hangar, terminal building, car park and transmitter station*

There is no hangar facility at Benina capable of taking an aircraft larger than a DC3. No major maintenance can be carried out at Benina until larger hangarage facilities are made available. Approximate dimensions of this facility are 160 feet x 160 feet; this will provide accommodation for one large aircraft, such as the VC10, or several aircraft of the DC3 size, at any one time.

The installation of this facility will provide an additional source of revenue as all hangar space is rented on an hourly basis. The terminal building is designed simply to improve the handling of passengers and to provide an essential departure lounge and V.I.P. suite. The project was originated on the assumption that this terminal building would suffice for the needs of Benina traffic for a period of about five years.

The existing car park facilities at the terminal building in Benina are insufficient for the large numbers of passengers now arriving and departing at Benina. The provision of the improved terminal building will necessitate a more suitable car park than the small one now existing. Not only will the new park provide facilities for a greater number of vehicles, but it will also give a more pleasing finish to the general arrangements for arriving and departing passengers.

The present transmitter station, which houses all the radio transmitters in use at Benina, is a room in a very old building which would be uneconomical to repair and extend. Great reliance is placed on the various communications transmitters, and to this end they are constantly under supervision and maintenance. Without adequate space it is difficult to provide this essential maintenance of facilities on which the safety of all the airport's communications depends.

The gradual improvement in the radio facilities provided for aviation at Benina is resulting in overcrowding in this transmitter station and it is now becoming necessary to construct a new building *specifically* designed as a transmitter station.

(3) *Navigational equipment*

Aircraft operating south of Benina on the long Libyan desert crossing are experiencing great difficulty in maintaining safe communications with air traffic control. Aircraft are virtually out of contact with ground organizations often for long periods and it will be appreciated that this is a source of danger to international aviation. At the present time Benina can comunicate with aircraft over a distance of approximately 150 miles only, and is desired to obtain the maximum ranges now obtainable on modern VHF equipment to provide this necessary safety factor.

The range of hills to the east and south of Benina restricts any VHF radio transmissions in these directions and to achieve the best possible results from the new equipment it will need to be located on the hills and not on the airfield.

c. *Labrag Airport (Baida)*

During the early formative years of El Baida it is expected that the limited facilities for aircraft operations existing at Labrag (24 km. from Baida) will be sufficient. (Plans are shortly due for execution to provide some minimum facilities as Labrag for the operation of passenger carrying aircraft).

As a long-term project it is intended that a full civil engineering investigation be carried out with the following terms of reference:

(1) to investigate the practicability of developing Labrag airport to allow unrestricted movement of civil aircraft in the medium range category;

(2) to survey the area around Baida and report on the suitability of the terrain for the construction of a new Baida airport.

(3) to recommend, bearing in mind distances, capital cost and general facilities, the more suitable alternative of (1) or (2) above for the airport of Baida.

d. *Sebha Airport*

It is necessary to give early attention to the development of Sebha airport to standards which permit the safe and efficient operation of passenger services regularly by aircraft of the DC4/Viscount size, and under conditions which meet the requirements of the International Civil Aviation Organization for feeder line airports Class C or D by the preparation of a waterproof runway surface, 2,000 meters in length by 45 meters wide.

Arrangements will also be made to provide a small terminal building to offer passenger waiting room, customs and immigration facilities, toilets and airlines ticket office, with a small control tower on top which will be equipped with existing radio services. A building suitable for conversion already exists at Sebha in skeleton form.

Fire and Safety Service equipment to the extent required by international standards for DC4/Viscount aircraft will be provided.

Provision is also made for the establishment of a radio communications link between Sebha and Idris airports by high frequency radio teletype for the control of aircraft movements. The present method of transmitting messages by hand Morse through Tunis will be replaced as soon as possible.

e. *Ghadames Airport*

It is the intention to provide minimum passenger terminal facilities at Ghadames by alterations of an existing building to provide a waiting room, toilets, an airline checking counter and space suitable for customs and immigration frontier checks when necessary.

The landing strips (three) at Ghadames are of consolidated sand, having a substantial salt content. They have been used by Comet aircraft and in the opinion of the Civil Aviation technicians are adequate for the foreseeable needs of the airport. Provision is made for rolling the sand by a heavy roller towed by a Land Rover, which will also be used for general purposes, staff transport, etc.

Any further requirements of Ghadames airport will await future development, and in the meantime the existing radio facilities are more than adequate.

f. *Ghat Airport*

It is intended to carry out some repair and reconstruction work on Ghat Airport to enable it to receive aircraft.

5. METEOROLOGY

a. *Central Office and Observatory*

It is intended to site this building on the outskirts of Tripoli, where adequate land can be obtained for the proper exposure of instruments, with room for expansion later to include a full upper air station. This would also form the basis of a future research center

b. *Synoptic Stations and Quarters*

These sites will be in desert areas and houses for trained staff are essential if the right kind of educated staff is to be attracted to the service. Most of the present stations are badly sited and poorly housed.

c. *Upper Air Stations*

The world Meteorological Organization recommended stations in Libya at Tripoli, Sebha, Kufra, Benina and Tobruk. The U.S.A.A.F. in Tripoli and the R.A.F. at Tobruk meet the requirements now for these two places but provision must be made for the establishment of a Libyan Government station to take up this task and provide the required data in the future.

d. *Climatological and Rainfall Stations*

A further 65 stations will be required during the next five years for recording wind, temperature, humidity, soil temperature, rainfall, sunshine, etc. Some of these would be sited in the proposed agricultural experimental farms.

e. *Climatological Section*

The task of this Section will be to compile data recorded by the stations.

f. *Forecast Offices*

Purchase of essential equipment, to fulfil Civil Aviation Department requirements.

THE COMMUNICATIONS SUMMARY PROGRAMME

Total Cost £L. 27,460,000

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
I. Roads.	13,325,000	2,110,000	3,715,000	7,500,000	
II. Telecommunications.	2,550,000	483,000	558,000	1,509,000	
III. Ports and Ligths.	7,000,000	1,635,000	2,265,000	3,100,000	
IV. Civil Aviation.	3,990,000	805,000	2,010,000	1,175,000	
V. Meteorology.	595,000	34,000	130,000	431,000	
TOTAL COST £L.	27,460,000	5,067,000	8,678,000	13,715,000	

COMMUNICATIONS — ROADS

Total Cost £L. 13,325,000

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
(a) General Transportation Survey	175,000	150,000	25,000	—	
(b) Reconstruction and widening of main Roads and Bridges.	6,150,000	1,460,000	2,190,000	2,500,000	
(c) Asphalting and widening of secondary roads.	4,000,000	250,000	750,000	3,000,000	
(d) Asplalting of Feeder Roads.	3,000,000	250,000	750,000	2,000,000	
TOTAL COOST £L.	13,325,000	2,110,000	3,715,000	7,500,000	

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

Total Cost £L. 2,550,000

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
(a) Telecommunications with Tunisia	**400,000**	**25,000**	**75,000**	**300,000**	
(b) Tripoli Telephone Network.	**715,000**	**160,000**	**160,000**	**395,000**	
(c) Automatic Exchanges.	**630,000**	**158,000**	**158,000**	**314,000**	
(d) GULF V.H.F. Scheme.	**600,000**	**40,000**	**110,000**	**450,000**	
(e) Radio and Telecommunications Institute.	**205,000**	**100,000**	**55,000**	**50,000**	
TOTAL COST £L.	**2,550,000**	**483,000**	**558,000**	**1,509,000**	

PORTS AND LIGHTS

(Total Cost £L. 7,000,000)

P R O J E C T	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
(a) Tripoli Port.	880,000	135,000	365,000	380,000	
(b) Misurata Port	350,000	100,000	100,000	150,000	
(c) Zuara Port.	190,000	50,000	50,000	90,000	
(d) Homs Port.	150,000	50,000	50,000	50,000	
(e) Benghazi Port.	4,550,000	1,100,000	1,300,000	2,150,000	
(f) Tobruk Port.	580,000	100,000	250,000	230,000	
(g) Derna Port.	200,000	50,000	100,000	50,000	
(h) Susa Port.	100,000	50,000	50,000	—	
TOTAL COST £L.	7,000,000	1,635,000	2,265,000	3,100,000	

CIVIL AVIATION

(Total Cost £L. 3,990,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
(a) ***Idris Airport.*** **Extension, rehabilitation and equipment.**	2,350,000	225,000	1,125,000	1,000,000	
(b) ***Benina Airport.*** **Extension, rehabilitation and equipment.**	1,095,000	475,000	620,000	—	
(c) **Al *Abrak Airport.* Extension, rehabilitation and equipment.**	250,000	25,000	50,000	175,000	
(d) ***Sebha Airport.*** **Extension, rehabilitation and equipment.**	265,000	50,000	215,000	—	
(e) ***Gadames Airport.*** **Extension, rebalitation and equipment.**	15,000	15,000	—	—	
(f) ***Ghat Airport.*** **Extension, rehabilitation and equipment.**	15,000	15,000	—	—	
TOTAL COST £L.	3,990,000	805,000	2,010,000	1,175,000	

METEOROLOGY

(Total Cost £L. 595,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
(a) Central Observatory.	55,000	10,000	35,000	10,000	
b) Synoptic Stations.	250,000	10,000	50,000	190,000	
(c) Upper Air Stations.	200,000	—	30,000	170,000	
(d) Climatological Stations.	[illegible]	10,000	10,000	—	
(e) Climatological Sections.	20,[illegible]	2,000	2,000	16,000	
(f) Forecast and Equipment.	50.000	2,000	3,000	45,000	
TOTAL COST £L.	595,000	34,000	130,000	431,000	

CHAPTER V

THE PUBLIC WORKS SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

This sector includes water and electricity supplies, sewerage schemes and other projects which all play a vital part in the development of Libya and in the improvement of the health and living standards of the people.

Not only has much of the war damage still to be made good but the renovation and extension of public utilities has not kept pace with the rapid expansion of the cities, which followed the increase in economic prosperity. It is true to say that, without efficient public utilities, development in all other sectors would be severely handicapped.

Public works and utilities are as much Government responsibilities as are means of communication. Inclusion of large sums in the Development Plan for these vital projects, while at the same time giving them priority, should be accepted if a sound basis is to be established for development in the commercial, industrial, and agricultural fields.

1. *WATER SUPPLIES*

In a hot, dry country like Libya, the immediate availability of water to every person, should be considered as an established right. Adequate water supply for domestic use is one of the primary obligations of the Government. It should not be the privilege of the big cities but should be available to the small towns and villages, which suffer a pitiful lack of such basic living facilities. In view of this, a special item has been included in the Plan for supplying drinking water to small towns and villages as well as a water distribution system in the fertile area of Jebel Akhdar and Barce Plain. In the big cities the increase of the population and expansion of construction work have created a serious situation, in that the available supply has become insufficient to meet the increasing requirements. Such is the case at present in both Benghazi and Tripoli. Studies and research should be carried out to ensure the development of water resources on a sound technical basis.

2. *ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES*

Establishment of power stations should keep pace with city growth and commercial and industrial expansion. Electricity is the main source of motive power for all purposes, and supply at reasonable rates is one of the the strongest incentives to industrial development. Due consideration should also be given to the need for electricity for irrigation purposes in the areas where it would be more economic to establish a power-operated water distribution system.

It is inevitable that big cities should get the greater part of funds allocated for power stations. There has been, for instance, such an unexpected expansion of Benghazi that the power station there has long since been over-burdened, resulting in frequent cases of breakdown and black-out.

3. *SEWERAGE*

As a result of damage and neglect during the war years, which has not been made good, and of the need created by the large amount of the building in the main cities it is essential to carry out comprehensive projects for laying sewers and for constructing sewage disposal works as an important health measure.

The sewerage project intended for execution will cover Tripoli, Benghazi, Sebha and Tobruk. Other minor projects in small towns will be carried out whenever necessity justifies them, based on the results of studies and investigations.

4. *OTHER PROJECTS*

a. Reclamation of Selmani Sebkha

The proposed filling of this salt flat in the city of Benghazi was subject to a preliminary investigation by consultants, who recommended the possibility of reclaiming 243 hectares.

After proper planning, approximately 160 hectares would be available for sale as building plots. Judging by land prices in Benghazi and the rapidity of its expansion, the sale of plots should more than repay the cost.

Electricity and water supply are not included as these would be supplied on a commercial basis, the installation costs being recouped from charges paid by consumers.

If the Sebkha is reclaimed, a wonderful opportunity for town planning will be presented, the planner starting with a clean sheet.

The use of the reclaimed area should, in addition to the sale of plots for private and industrial development, allow for public purposes such as low-cost housing, schools, clinics, etc. Before work starts, the question of land ownership must be settled to enable the whole area to be developed under public ownership and to avoid speculators making fortunes at public expense.

b. *Flood Control and Soil Conservation*

The Wadis of Gattara (Benghazi), Jeaud (Barcé) and Megenin (Tripoli) all cause serious flooding. It is quite impossible to make even a rough estimate of the cost of solving these three problems until full investigations are carried out by experienced specialists.

It is essential that specialized consultants study the history of surveys and investigations and costly constructions in these Wadis which have ended in failure. A technical solution to the problem will be useless unless the social and human problems involved are duly solved.

c. *Slaughterhouses*

Tripoli and Benghazi slaughterhouses are two important projects necessitating immediate implementation, for public health, hygiene and trade reasons. Slaughterhouses in other places are the subject of governmental concern and study with a view to implementing them either directly or with the technical and financial assistance of the municipalities as required by necessity and public interest.

THE PUBLIC WORKS SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 38,662,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
I. Wates Supplies	10,750,000	2,600,000	3,480,000	4,670,000	
II. Electricity Supplies.	8,562,000	1,342,000	2,340,000	4,880,000	
III. Sewerage	10,800,000	810,000	2,750,000	7,240,000	
IV. Other Projects	8,550,000	1,130,000	2,370,000	5,050,000	
TOTAL:	38,662,000	5,882,000	10,940,000	21,840,000	

WATER SUPPLIES

(Total Cost: £L. 10,750,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	1964/65 £L.	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
a) Extension of present water supplies	750,000	220,000	280,000	250,000	
b) Water - Pipelines construction	7,400,000	1,900,000	2,300,000	3,200,000	
c) Water purification and storage	200,000	150,000	50,000	—	
d) Water supply to towns and villages	2,400,000	330,000	850,000	1,220,000	
TOTAL	10,750,000	2,600,000	3,480,000	4,670,000	

ELECTRICITY SUPPLIES

(Total Cost: £L. 8,562,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	1964/65 £L.	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
a) Construction and extension of main power stations including transmission and distribution systems.	5,800,000	720,000	1,850,000	3,230,000	
b) Construction and extension of secondary power stations including transmission and distribution systems	2,000,000	450,000	350,000	1,200,000	
c) Repayment of loans — Tripoli Power Station.	762,000	172,000	140,000	450,000	
TOTAL	8,562,000	1,342,000	2,340,000	4,880,000	

SEWERAGE

(Total Cost: £L. 10,800,000)

PROJECT	Estimated Cost £L.	1963/64 £L.	1964/65 £L.	Balance to Complete £L.	REMARKS
a) Benghazi Sewerage Scheme	5,000,000	300,000	1,200,000	3,500,000	
b) Tripoli Sewerage Scheme	3,000,000	300,000	700,000	2,000,000	
c) Tobruk Sewerage Scheme	700,000	150,000	200,000	350,000	
d) Sebha Sewerage Scheme	600,000	10,000	150,000	440,000	
e) Other Towns	1,500,000	50,000	500,000	950,000	
TOTAL	10,800,000	810,000	2,750,000	7,240,000	

OTHER PROJECTS

(Total Cost: £L. 8,550,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
a) Reclamation Selmani Sebka	3,250,000	400,000	500,000	2,350,000	
b) Flood Control and water conservation in Wadi-Megenin.	3,000,000	300,000	1,000,000	1,700,000	
c) Flood Control and water conservation in other Wadis.	2,000,000	200,0000	800,000	1,000,000	
d) Public Slaughterhouses.	300,000	230,000	70,000	—	
TOTAL	8,550,000	1,130,000	2,370,000	5,050,000	

CHAPTER VI

THE EDUCATION SECTOR

OBJECTIVES AND GENERAL POLICY

As the great importance of education was fully recognized, the projects listed on the attached schedule were based on the following objectives and policy:—

***Objectives*:**

To prepare the citizen to play his part as a good member of a modern society, equipped with useful knowledge which can be applied to the benefit of his country and himself.

To give every child, as far as possible, the opportunity of education in the primary stage, which is the minimum requirement for a literate citizen.

To raise the standard of education so that its aims may be realized both in the primary and higher stages.

To diversify studies after the primary stage so as to enable students to choose the subjects most suitable to their natural abilities and inclinations.

To co-ordinate the educational schemes with the requirements of the various fields of activity, taking into consideration the fact that the nation is embarking on a policy of general development in the various agricultural, industrial and commercial fields of the economy.

***General Policy with respect to Education*:**

Every child should be given the opportunity to have his share of education at the first, elementary level, which is the minimum level that every national must attain. The Libyan Constitution assures all citizens of this right, as it provides for compulsory and free primary education. The Elementary Education Regulations of 1957 prescribe that elementary education shall be compulsory for all children between the ages of six and twelve years.

Education should acquaint the child with his wider national community, in both its physical and human aspects, coupled with the sacred principles of his religion, and prepare him for the future. The number of students attending secondary schools

should be increased, without restriction, in view of the limited number of graduates from preparatory schools at present and during the next few years.

The number of students in various university faculties and higher institutes, internally and abroad, should be increased in order to meet the country's pressing need for skilled academic and technical elements in the various fields of specialization.

The number of students at technical schools should be increased in order to produce, at secondary level, sufficient numbers of assistant technicians specialized in agriculture, industry and commerce, to fill the gaps existing in the extensive fields which are expected to further expand with the number of programmes of successive economic development plans in the country.

Preparation of highly qualified teachers to take up teaching posts at all levels of education, establishing a group of countrymen who will reside and work permanently in the rural areas conducting studies on education and its requirements, the interrelation of education with Libyan conditions in general, and, finally, conducting field research.

Rural communities will continue to form the backbone of the Libyan economy and be a pillar of the new life. Therefore, agricultural and rural education must be closely related to community development programmes, and education programmes should provide for preparation of rural leaders and for the reform and development of rural communities.

Provision of all possible educational facilities, which will assist in raising the standard of education, such as school buildings, books, libraries, laboratories, educational aids, etc.

1. PRIMARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

a. *Construction*

(1) *Primary and Preparatory Schools*

The requests of the Ministry of Education for the construction of new schools and additional class rooms to alleviate overcrowded facilities in certain areas is supported.

According to statistical data provided by an educational expert, the number of places existing in primary schools does not exceed 49 per cent of the total number of children in the school age-range. The present plan will increase facilities to the extent that this percentage is increased to over 60 per cent. It is estimated that the allocation made for construction for primary schools will provide 2,700 classrooms.

With an annual increase of 2 per cent of the school age population, an additional 1,000 classes would be needed in the next five years. Also, a great number of existing schools are inadequate to meet present needs. Many are in temporary buildings which do not fit the demands; others in quarters for which the Government is paying rent: and many are overcrowded to such an extent that classes have to be divided into morning and afternoon sessions, making it difficult for both children and teachers.

There are at present 5,000 classrooms in Libya, and upon the demand and justification it was agreed that 1,700 of these should be replaced in the present Five-Year Plan.

It was noted that the increase in the number of students in the preparatory stage, in the five years, would be approximately 13,000. This number would require the construction of an additional 300 classrooms.

To sum up, 3,000 additional classrooms are provided for in the plan for both primary and preparatory level.

(2) *Secondary Schools*

It is regarded as being highly important to provide the means of raising standards of secondary schools by allocating adequate funds for provision of laboratories, libraries, educational aids and school books.

It was suggested that urgent construction should go forward without delay for primary through secondary schools, but that at the same time an « on the spot » survey of existing conditions and requirements be made before plans are submitted for implementation.

b. *Laboratories, Libraries, Equipment and Furniture*

The provision of equipment, laboratories, furniture and school libraries, is very necessary to raise educational standards at all levels.

c. *School Books*

The Ministry of Education is preparing school books according to existing curricula consistent with the requirements of the country from geographic, historic, social and national points of view, and in order to permit the Ministry to prepare and print all the books necessary to provide the students with material to increase their knowledge of the resources of their own country, the necessary funds should be made available for this purpose.

d. *Physical Training*

The need for growing children to have the benefit of physical training is recognized as a means of strengthening their well-being and physical fitness.

2. HIGHER EDUCATION

a. Islamic University

The establishment of the Islamic University of Sayed Mohamed Ben Ali El-Senussi emerged from the country's pressing need for religious and social education. The purpose of its establishment was to meet the country's requirements for highly qualified personnel in theology to replace the expatriate teachers, preachers, chanters and administrative personnel recruited from abroad. It was also to meet the country's need for Sharia (Islamic Law) teachers, judges, and other legal personnel having to deal with the social-religious affairs of the Libyan Moslem community. Education at the schools, institutes and colleges of the Islamic University is conducted at all stages according to modern educational systems, and includes the teaching of science, art and economics, and insofar as curricula, books and equipment are concerned, is similar to the systems in practice at other education centres in the country.

It is apparent that the Islamic University activities, whether in the private or public field, require appropriate buildings, tools and equipment in the various parts of the country. This requirement is considered as a necessity, since its own buildings are inadequate. In addition, most of the University general budget is used to cover rent of private buildings which are used to meet its requirements resulting from the expansion of its activities.

b. *Libyan University*

In view of the increasing enrollment of students at the University of Libya, the present buildings of the University are no longer fit enough nor adequate. It is planned to provide a university campus at Benghazi during the next five years, which would include classrooms, student hostels, accommodation for teachers, yards and athletic fields. Provision is also made for the expansion of the Faculty of Science buildings.

There is also an urgent need for equipping laboratories required by the University and for the provision of scientific reference material.

c. *Teacher's Higher Training College*

It has been proved by past experience that the number of graduates from the Faculty of Arts and the Faculty of Science is insufficient to provide the required numbers of Libyan teachers for post-primary levels. It is proposed, therefore, to establish a special college for teachers' training, mainly in science, mathematics and foreign languages. The goal is to make available an adequate number of Libyan teachers.

d. *College of Advanced Technology*

The College of Advanced Technology has been functioning since the beginning of the academic year 1961/62 and has departments in mechanical, electrical and civil engineering and food processing, in order to cover the country's requirements for specialized technicians. The expansion of the College and its various installations and work-shop is a necessity pressing for more capacity of absoribng the largest number of students proposed for admission to this important college.

e. *Scholarship Abroad*

As the University of Libya is as yet unable to cater for all branches of science, it is necessary that students be sent abroad on scholarships to advanced universities in order that they may acquire knowledge and experience in the various scientific and professional subjects. It is also necessary to send a number of well qualied graduates from the University of Libya to continue their higher professional studies abroad so that they will be qualified on their return to teach in the various faculties of the University, or fill key posts requiring special skills in either the public or private sector. The scholarships are to be distributed over a five-year period in accordance with the number of students proposed.

3. VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The need to develop and expand vocational education in its three sectors, i.e., agricultural, industrial and commercial, is now an urgent necessity. It is important, therefore, to establish an equitable balance between this type of education and general education. Such efforts should provide the greatest scope for technical education as is possible in order to aid the country's progress. Therefore, the construction of technical schools, with the necessary equipment and other facilities is very essential.

4. TEACHER'S TRAINING

One of the most important factors in the plan for education is the training of teachers at all levels for both general and vocational training. In-service training is also provided for existing teaching personnel.

a. *Teachers' Training Institute*

There is a need to expand the present teachers' training institutes throughout Libya. Curricula shall be developed, laboratories and audio-visual aids shall be provided in order to meet the required standards.

b. *In-service Teachers' Training*

In view of the necessity to meet the requirements if primary education, it has been necessady in certain cases to recruit teachers who are not fully qualified. In order to overcome this deficiency, a scheme for the further training of existing teachers shall be devised in order that their academic qualifications are such as to meet the rising standard of education.

c. *Vocational Teachers' Training Institute*

In order to meet the prospective expansion and development of technical education, it is necessary to establish an institute for producing teachers required for the existing and future technical vocational schools, especially the industrial schools, and to raise the standard of existing personnel whether in the field of education or reconstruction and industrial expansion.

5. ADULT AND FUNDAMENTAL EDUCATION

a. *Adult Education*

For historical reasons a large proportion of the population has not had the benefits of conventional education. Libya, therefore, has undertaken a programme of adult education in all provinces, the purpose of which is to teach the adult not only literacy but to give him an enlightened appreciation of his day-to-day problems and how these may be met.

b. *Fundamental Education*

The obectives of the Fundamental Education Centre are to train teachers for giving instruction in rural primary schools so that they may work among adults as community workers after school hours. The programme has recently been revised to cover a period of four years' training after the intermediate level; therefore it is now proposed to expand the present facilities by constructing additional accommodations.

6. ANTIQUITIES AND EXCAVATIONS

Libya is rich in ancient remains and there are numerous sites awaiting excavation. These ancient remains require to be properly

cared for and selected items preserved in properly organized museums technically equipped for this purpose, in view of the importance, not only to the cultural heritage of this country but also to promote tourism.

7. OTHER CONSTRUCTION

a. *Houses for Teachers in Isolated Areas*

In certain isolated areas it is necessary to provide, in addition to a school building, houses for teachers so as to attract personnel to teach in such areas.

b. *Central Stores for School Feeding*

This includes the construction of central stores in Tripoli, Benghazi and Sebha, from which to distribute supplies to various schools for school feeding programmes. The school feeding programme is designed to provide a supplementary diet to school children.

8. GENERAL SURVEY

It is extremely necessary to carry out a general survey to study the existing resources of education, its problems and requirements, in order that the policy of education shall serve well the demands of the community on the basis of feasibility and co-ordination.

EDUCATION SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 22,365,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated* Cost £L.	*1963/64* £L.	*1964/65* £L.	*Balance to Complete* £L.	*REMARKS*
1. *Primary, Preparatory and Secondary Education.* Permanent construction, laboratories and equipment.	8,300,000	850,000	1,000,000	6,450,000	
2. *University of Sayed Moh. Ben Ali Senussi* Involving elementary through secondary and higher education.	4,200,000	500,000	1,000,000	2,700,000	
3. *Higher Education.*					
a) University of Libya.	4,100,000	100,000	1,000,000	3,000,000	
b) Other Colleges.	1,100,000	220,000	330,000	550,000	
c) University Scholarships.	1,500,000	50,000	100,000	1,350,000	
4. *Vocational Education.* Construction, laboratories and equipment.	1,300,000	40,000	100,000	1,160,000	

(continued)

Educational Summary Programme

PROJECT	Estimated Cost £L.	1963/64 £L.	1964/65 £L.	Balance to Complete £L.	REMARKS
5. *Teachers' Institutes and Training* Construction, Equipment and training.	1,015,000	55,000	90,000	870,000	
6. *Fundamental & Adult Education.* Construction and equipment.	250,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	
7. *Antiquities.* Excavations and equipment.	150,000	30,000	30,000	90,000	
8. *Living Quarters and Stores.* Construction.	350,000	50,000	125,000	175,000	
9. *General Survey.* Detailed survey on education.	100,000	30,000	70,000	—	
TOTAL	22,365,000	1,975,000	3,895,000	16,495,000	

CHAPTER VII

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Although health is but one of the essentials to be considered, it is nevertheless an important factor in the development of agriculture, education, community deevlopment, etc. Improvement in agriculture, education and other sectors all aim at promoting the general welfare and improving the living conditions of the people so that they may make a real contribution to the socio-economic development of Libya. For example, an increase in agricultural products must also be accompanied by a corresponding improvement in the nutrition of the Libyan people.

In the ten years following the declaration of independence of Libya, much has been accomplished in health by the Government. During this period the Government, assisted by international agencies, has sponsored a variety of programmes to improve the health of the Libyan people. The time has now arrived to draw all these elements together, to evaluate the progress that has been made, to identify the still-existing major problems, and to make long-range plans to correct these problems and to promote the further devélopment of the health services of Libya.

Objectives:

The first five-year national health plan will consist of programmes designed to correct major health problems and to promote the development of Libya's health services. Initially, these programmes are planned to cover the following:

1. An attack on specific health problems, as provided for by the malaria eradication, bilharzia eradication, trachoma control, tuberculosis control, and maternal and child health programmes.
2. Development of the self-sufficiency of Libya in the health field by strengthening and expanding training and by preparing selected individuals to teach and to fill key positions in the health field.
3. Improvement and expansion of medical care in all institutions

(hospitals, out-patient clinics), a beginning for which is provided for in the training programme.

4. Improvement of environmental factors which affect health.
5. Education of the Libyan people on the importance of health so as to encourage them to live in such a manner as to protect and improve their health.
6. Development of health statistics without which progress in the health field cannot be evaluated and activities cannot be soundly planned.
7. Provision of essential health facilities, maternal and child health centres and health training schools.
8. Provision of quarantine stations to prevent the introduction of diseases from abroad.

1. *PUBLIC HEALTH DISTRICT SERVICES*

On the basis of population density, Libya has been divided into local health units (Health Districts). Every Health District will provide directly: out-patient medical care, home obstetrical care (midwives), maternal and child health services, school services, infectious diseases control, sanitation. Hospital care. and special programmes (for trachoma, malaria, bilharzia control) will not be a direct responsibility of a Health District but will be carried out in co-ordination with them. In each district the Ministry proposes to establish one Public Health Centre and three local dispensaries. Each Centre will comprise thirteen rooms, plus housing accommodation for two doctors and one midwife and will have the necessary equipment, transportation and institutional supporting services for training Libyan personnel. Each local dispensary attached to a Public Health Centre will comprise a building of three rooms and essential equipment.

2. *HOSPITALS*

At present there are 3,657 hospital beds, or a ratio of 2.8 beds per 1,000 population. The Government plan provides for an increase of 2,143 beds, making a total of 5,800 beds or five beds for every 1,000 population, by the end of the period. The national plan for hospital care, still under study, will determine the locations of these new beds.

It is envisaged that there will be a need for two central hospitals in Tripoli and Benghazi, with all specialist wards and services, viz., a general hospital with medicine, surgery, obstetrics and pediatric wards, and peripheral hospitals for acute diseases.

3. *TUBERCULOSIS CONTROL*

The need for a tuberculosis control programme arises because, according to the World Bank Report which bases its statements on the findings of WHO experts, the incidence of tuberculosis appears to be increasing in Libya. The Regional WHO advisor, on the basis of the prevalence survey for Cyrenaica, estimates that at any given period there would be about 17,000 cases of tuberculosis in that province.

The tuberculosis control programme is designed to provide treatment for known cases, primarily through chemotheraphy drugs administered in the homes and hospitals; to institute a programme of case-finding to search out cases presently unknown and provide treatment; and to institute a programme of prevention, and hence of control, by following up contacts, by health education, and by such improvement in living conditions as will be provided through the environmental engineering and sanitation programme. Prevention and control will also be accelerated by other programmes aimed at improving housing and reducing overcrowding in the towns and cities which is one of the major causes for the increase of tuberculosis in Libya.

The tuberculosis control programme is one of the programmes comprising a long-range five-year national health plan. As such it contributes to the objectives of the overall plan and depends to a large extent for its success on close coordination with and the support of all government authorities.

Control will be achieved by the use of mobile units, by special tuberculosis out-patient dispensaries, and by hospital treatment.

4. *TRACHOMA CONTROL*

Eye infections, chiefly trachoma, are among the three most important preventable diseases in Libya. Whilst there are not reliable statistics available, it is believed that at least three quarters of the population show signs of active or past inflamatory conditions of the eye, and that not less than one per cent of the total population are partially or totally blind as a result of such infections. The importance of both sanitation and health education as a means of preventing and controlling eye infections must be stressed.

Trachoma has long been a matter of great concern to the Government. It is proposed to establish a nation-wide campaign to control the disease. The campaign will cover a five-year period. The initial emphasis (1-2 year) will be on treatment, using the present health facilities of the districts (hospitals, out-patient clinics, etc.) and mobile units for the schools and to reach the outlying areas. During this period, a massive programme to improve sanitary conditions and disseminate health education services will begin. Following this, the emphasis will shift to the preventive phase of the programme.

The estimates include provision for vehicles, for six mobile teams, tents and camp equipment, drugs and other supplies for treatment, and related supporting services.

5. *MALARIA CONTROL*

This is a project designed to eradicate malaria from Libya during the next two or three years. It is part of a world-wide eradication programme. If successful, the project will eradicate in Libya one serious disease of man, and will enable persons affected with the disease to lead a more productive, healthy life.

Countries in the Middle East and elsewhere, where malaria exists, have already initiated eradication programmes, or plan to do so in the near future. This project will help to eradicate malaria from the entire area. It is possible that Libya may become the first nation in this area to eradicate malaria, provided this programme gets proper support.

Estimates include vehicles for mobile teams, laboratory and spraying equipment, insecticides and drugs, and necessary expert supervision.

6. *BILHARZIA CONTROL*

Bilharzia is prevalent in certain areas in Fezzan. In Tawarga, (Tripolitania) *Schistosoma mansoni,* and in Agar, (Tripolitania) *Schistosoma hoemotobium*, are present.

It is necessary to adopt preventive measures before the disease spreads to the other non-infected areas.

The appraisal of the pilot project, aiming at the control of snail intermediate hosts of *Schistosoma*, either by *molluscides* or by changing the environment conditions, presently favourable for the breeding of snails, proves that the snails can be controlled, transmission can be interrupted, and the prevalence of *bilharziasis* can be appreciably decreased.

Control of *molluscan hosts* (snails), treatment of patients, the alteration of favourable environmental conditions and improvement of living standards are presently the only measures known in dealing with the disease.

Before definite steps are taken to control the disease, systematic surveys are required. To this end, a request will be made to WHO to send their Bilharzia Advisory Team to conduct surveys and give advice on specific control measures.

For survey and control of the disease, the following additional staff and materials will be required. The team will work with the malaria team in Fezzan, under the Director of the Malaria Eradication Programme. Bilharzia workers will use the transport working with the malaria team.

The estimates include special field kits, *molluscides*, and the cost of treatment and evaluation.

7. *MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH*

Priority should be given to the problem of infant mortality and morbidity; and abortion, stillbirth, neonatal mortality, all of which are related to unhealthy conditions of pregnancy, delivery and growing age.

These services will be provided by the district health centres, but in-service training is needed for the Maternal and Child Health assistants. The estimates provide for the allocation of personnel for this training for a period of two years.

8. *SANITATION*

This is to cover control of hygienic conditions of the environment (public places, working places, water, sewage, food, etc.). In every district there should be assigned at least one sanitary inspector, working under the supervision of district doctors. These personnel should also work in the field of health education, for vaccination, etc. (The only costs included under this heading are for the services of experts during the initial stages).

9. *LABORATORIES*

Public health laboratories are divided into two branches: bacteriological and chemical: The bacteriological branch with bacteriological, virological, serological sections and a pathological section for diagnosis (microscopic, cultural, immunological, allergic, etc.) from human and animal samples and for research of etiological agents of infectious disease in water, food and any other material containing vectors of diseases. The chemical branch with chemical and biochemical sections for complete qualitative and quantitative analysis from samples will be established. The estimate provides for necessary buildings, equipment and expert services.

10. *HEALTH EDUCATION*

The five-year national health plan being proposed will make many additional health services available to the people. The planning, however, must go beyond making these services available. It must also ensure that the people recognise the need for and are willing to use these services. Even if more institutions and more and better trained staff are made available, nothing substantial can be achieved in the field of health unless health education reaches every home, the schools and the people through teachers, employers and community leaders, as well as doctors, nurses, sanitarians and other health personnel. The establishment of an effective health education programme is essential, therefore, for the success of the national health plan, because no health project can be completely successful without the cooperation of the people it is intended to serve.

The project includes the cost of audio-visual mobile units and the initial cost of establishing the department.

11. *QUARANTINE STATIONS*

At the present time there are no facilities for examination and isolation of travellers from abroad to prevent the introduction of diseases into Libya. International travel may be through the principal airports and seaports at Tripoli and Benghazi, as well as by the principal roads leading into Libya from neighbouring countries.

This estimate includes quarantine and sanitary stations at:
Idris Airport, Tripoli
Tripoli Harbour
Benina Airport, Benghazi
Benghazi Harbour
Misaed (U.A.R. border)
Zuara (Tunisian border)
Sebha, Fezzan
Gatroun, Fezzan
Ghat, Fezzan.

12. *NUTRITION RESEARCH AND COORDINATION*

Inasmuch as malnutrition is endemic throughout Libya and is one of the contributory causes of ill health, lowered vitality and decreased energy, it is necessary that steps be taken to correct a condition which has progressively decreased the resistance of the population to disease which in turn has adversely affected not only the health but also the wealth of the nation.

As several authorities of Government, e.g. Agriculture, Education (School feeding, Nutrition education), Industry and Labour and Social Welfare, in addition to the Ministry of Health, which latter has an over-riding interest in the national dietary requirements so intimately related to the practice of medicine and the treatment of disease, are concerned, it is considered that coordination, overall direction, and nutrition research should be exercised by the Ministry of Health. It is recommended to establish a *National Food and Nutrition Council*, under the chairmanship of the Minister of Health, and comprising senior representatives of all Ministries concerned in any way with nutrition, which Council shall be competent to adumbrate the nutrition policy; designate the spheres of nutritional activity of each authority; specify the desirable dietary requirements necessary for a healthy and energetic population.

The financial provision in the Plan shall cover the conduct of research into the nutritional requirements of the population, the determination, in collaboration with the Ministry of Agriculture, of the extent to which these requirements may be met by local products, and finally, the implementation of the nutrition policy in coordination with the other interested authorities, so that a sound, balanced diet is reasonably assured, and malnutrition in all classes of society is progressively eliminated to the fullest extent possible.

13. *MOBILE MEDICAL SERVICES*

In view of the presence of nomads and semi-nomads in Libya, it is necessary to extend the medical services to these populations. Financial provision is made for a mobile hospital and for air ambulances which can be used in times of emergency, epidemic and disaster, when it is not possible to provide permanent hospital facilities.

For the same purpose, provision has been made for mobile outpatient clinics for regular medical care in these areas.

14. *SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE*

The aim of the School Health Service is to protect students from the dangers deriving from school environment (infectious diseases, sanitation) and improve their health through programmes of food service, the early diagnosis of trachoma, tuberculosis, and the provision of vaccination and health education.

For a population of about 150,000 students, a school health service should be provided in every Health District, directed by one of the doctors in the district, with the help of any other health or medical personnel in the districts (sanitary inspectors, nurses, etc.).

No buildings are required, but transport and one health assistant assigned exclusively to the school health service are necessary. The cost of the school health service has been included in the Public Health District Services. This estimate provides for the training of Libyan personnel, beginning with the first year.

15. *TRAINING*

There is a great need for a training programme for health personnel at all levels. The field of health is specialised, requiring many kinds of knowledge and skills. Building, equipment and supplies are also needed to provide health services to the Libyan people, but these are of no value without adequate personnel. In view of shortages of staff, Libya must rely on nationals from other countries to operate and expand her health services. These expatriates should be employed, however, on the understanding that their primary function is to strengthen Libyan personnel now being trained in hospitals, district centres and auxiliary schools.

Provision has been made for the in-service training of local personnel in public health and to establish a midwifery school in Tripoli, a nurses' school in Benghazi and Sebha, and a new Health Institute in Benghazi.

16. *STATISTICS*

The World Bank Report states that «no study has been made of the measurement of levels of health of the Libyan people, and in the absence of accurate health records in all areas, an assessment of the health of the people cannot be supported by statistics». There is need to establish a systematic method of collecting, recording, reporting and analysing medical statistics in Libya. Public health statistics are essential for sound planning of health programmes and for evaluating progress in the health field.

This project provides for the establishment of a Public Health Statistics organization in the Ministry of Health and will train Libyans to provide a continuing service in this field.

Information collected on the main causes of death and illness, and used in planning for the prevention and control of diseases, will eventually contribute towards improved socio-economic conditions in Libya.

HEALTH SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 12,500,000)

PROJECT	Estimated Cost £L.	1963/64 £L.	1964/65 £L.	Balance to Complete £L.	REMARKS
I. Public Health Centres.	2,500,000	100,000	250,000	2,150,000	
II. Hospitals.	4,250,000	300,000	1,200,000	2,750,000	
III. Tuberculosis Control	750,000	50,000	100,000	600,000	
IV. Trachoma Control.	650,000	50,000	200,000	400,000	
V. Malaria Control.	100,000	25,000	25,000	50,000	
VI. Bilharzia Control.	75,000	10,000	20,000	45,000	
VII. Maternal and Child Health.	100,000	5,000	10,000	85,000	
VIII. Sanitation.	40,000	5,000	10,000	25,000	
IX. Public Health Laboratories.	900,000	5,000	200,000	695,000	
X. Health Education.	35,000	10,000	25,000	—	
XI. Quarantine Stations	75,000	25,000	25,000	25,000	
XII. Nutrition Research and Co-ordin.	100,000	5,000	20,000	75,000	
XIII. Mobile Medical Services.	750,000	25,000	100,000	625,000	
XIV. School Health Services.	100,000	10,000	15,000	75,000	
XV. Training.	2,000,000	100,000	200,000	1,700,000	
XVI. Statistics.	75,000	50,000	25,000	—	
TOTAL COST £L.	12,500,000	775,000	2,425,000	9,300,000	

CHAPTER VIII

THE LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Social development projects represent an important part in the framework of any progressive planning. Its role is undeniably essential in enhancing the various aspects of development. In reviewing the projects of the Five-Year Plan, due attention was given to the fact that the suggested projects should be, in themselves, complete and in harmony with other projects, in order to complement a gradual economic and social development, without any gaps or incoherence. It is evident that at the present stage of development, it is essential to keep a balance between the new values and concepts introduced into society by the impact of the rapid economic growth through which the country is passing, and the inherited traditions and moral standards.

The general objectives of the social development projects can be summarized as follows:—

> Provision of adequate service for training Libyan manpower in the various trades and crafts for which the country, at present, is in great need, and without which the successful execution of the various projects of other sectors of economic development is difficult. It will also give the people an opportunity to attain a higher living standard through the improvement of their money-earning technical skill, thus helping, to a great extent, in a better distribution of income and social justice.
>
> Provision of suitable, sanitary and reasonably low rent housing to alleviate a large burden of living cost, especially for citizens of limited means and resources. This is to be achieved through the inauguration of low-cost housing projects throughout the various depressed population centres all over the country. In rural areas such projects would also represent an attempt to settle comfortably the inhabitants in their own localities, and check their migration to larger towns and cities, as well as to absorb repatriates and introduce them to a new productive life.
>
> Development and extension of social welfare services in urban and rural areas throughout the country, applying the suitable methods for each area. Such services will aim at arousing consciousness at

all levels and spheres of the community and is undoubtedly one of the most powerful factors in raising the standard of the individual and improving his usefulness to his country, community and family.

Spreading and organizing cooperative spirit and movements in all sectors in order to utilize its effective benefit in raising the standard of the various classes of the resurgent Libyan society. This aim can be greatly helped through the creation of a central organization for cooperative financing, coordination, and supervision of the cooperatives in the various sectors.

Care of youth and guidance of the younger generation along the right path can greatly help to increase the potentialities of the country and strengthen its moral values. The willingness of youthful energies in constructive activities would also draw young people away from sources of delinquency. The means to be used in pursuit of such a noble goal include the encouragement of sports and scout movements, supplying such activities with all the possible means of success with a view to developing the refining of spiritual faculties of the younger generation.

Provision of labour education facilities to help a sound progress of the labour movement and to make the workers realize their all-important role and responsibility in the development of the community.

Care of the blind and disabled by providing suitable educational and training facilities and other services which will not only give them the opportunity to become a productive and self-confident part of the community but also will help in solving their diversified psychological and social problems; in addition, it reflects the responsibility of the community for their well-being.

Training of social workers upon whom depends to a great extent the success of the development plan both from the social and economic points of view.

Following is a summary of the projects which are intended for execution during the Five-Year Plan:—

1. LOW-COST HOUSING

The early establishment of a «low-cost housing public organization» for the financing and administration of the various types of housing. Arrangements for staff training are also included. The whole execution of the scheme is subject to an extensive survey of the needs, capacity and organization, which it is intended to carry out through a competent consultant.

2. ACCELERATED VOCATIONAL TRAINING

This essential type of activity, emphasizing the necessity for coordination with the other programmes of vocational training in the industrial, agricultural and educational sectors, in order to avoid duplication of establishments and other capital expenditure and overlapping of activities, is highly recommended.

3. SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTE

Emphasizing the necessity of coordination of such an educational activity with the Ministry of Education and the Libyan University, it is intended that consultations should take place in order to explore the possibility of incorporating this institute into the educational system of the country.

4. AREA DEVELOPMENT

It was seen fit to group activities of social centre construction, rehabilitation of mosques and area development as one item, to give the executing authority better flexibility in action. Various methods of social development will be used; in the light of the results obtained, future operations can be planned for the execution of larger similar projects of social area development.

5. CARE OF THE BLIND AND DISABLED PROJECT

The necessity for this project, which expresses the interest of the Government and the community in the welfare of all the needy elements of the population, is beyond question.

6. CENTRAL CCOOPERATIVE MOVEMENT

This project is intended to satisfy the needs of the cooperative movement, in general, and the necessity for the creation of a central cooperative organization possessing all possible means for the coordination, popularization and supervision of all cooperative activities in the country.

7. WORKERS' EDUCATION CENTRES

The importance attached to this project is comparable with the educational requirements of workers. It is intended to raise their educational and social standards as well as working conditions.

8. SCOUTING CENTRES

The project is intended to express the interest of the Government and the community in establishing more care and attention to the Boy and Girl Scout activity as a strong means of education, social development and community well-being.

9. OLYMPIC PLAYGROUNDS, THEATRES AND PUBLIC HALLS

The country, at present, lacks playgrounds, theatres and public halls. Its need for such facilities should be filled so that international sports teams and theatrical troupes can be received to encourage sports and entertain the public. There is a need, also, for public halls to accommodate international conferences. There have been several cases where international conferences could not be held in this country for lack of suitable space.

THE LABOUR AND SOCIAL AFFAIRS SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost: £L. 8,690,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*Remarks*
1. Low Cost Housing.	5,000,000	300,000	1,000,000	3,700,000	
2. Accelerated Vocational Training.	250,000	10,000	50,000	190,000	
3. Social Services Institute.	150,000	10,000	30,000	110,000	
4. Area Development.	650,000	25,000	150,000	475,000	
5. Care of the Blind and Disabled.	360,000	30,000	150,000	180,000	
6. Central Co-operatives.	250,000	25,000	50,000	175,000	
7. Worker's Educational Centres.	250,000	20,000	80,000	150,000	
8. Scouting Centres.	180,000	20,000	50,000	110,000	
9. Olympic Grounds, Stadia, Theatres and Halls.	1,600,000	500,000	500,000	600,000	
TOTAL COSTS £L.	8,690,000	940,000	2,060,000	5,690,000	

CHAPTER IX

THE NEWS AND GUIDANCE SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

Objectives:

1. to explain to the people the Government's policy, the functions of public departments, and to spread and familiarize the population with the plan of social and economic development and its progress;
2. to prepare public opinion for economic development and to awaken the people to the fact that these projects are for their benefit;
3. to stress to the individual citizen his importance in society so as to stimulate his utmost interest and pride in the glory of his country; to elucidate his duties and their share in consolidating independence, and to strengthen the ties of comradeship amongst the citizens;
4. to disseminate sound educational culture, health education, agriculture guidance, necessary social and economic public information throughout the country;
5. to convey to the people major events and local and world news;
6. to present to the world the economic and social achievements in the country;
7. to give due attention to the development of such culture promoting acts as music, acting, photography, cinema and television production, and to encourage the discovery and training of creative talents.

Methods:

(a) The setting-up of a powerful main broadcasting station, the strenghtening of the existing transmitters, and the opening up of more studios in the various towns to do material recording.

(b) The setting-up of cinematic studios and the provision of cinematographic equipment.

(c) The establishment of public libraries in various towns and villages, together with mobile libraries.

(d) The setting-up of an institute to combine the study of acting, music, direction, and broadcasting.

1. BROADCASTING STATION

The project provides for an inclusive station comprising all departments, i.e. news, programme control and transmitting, in the same building. It will have transmitters of 100 kilowatts. Provision is also made for establishing studios at the larger towns, furnishing the broadcasting compound and the purchase of equipment for news agencies and recording equipment, the setting-up of a club for news and broadcasting members, and the maintenance of broadcasting equipment, etc.

2. CINEMA PRODUCTION

This project is due to be started during the coming year. The objective is to have cinematic studios and cinematographic equipment.

3. PUBLIC LIBRARIES AND READING ROOMS

The aim is to add to the Tripoli centre some new centres in Benghazi, Sebha, Baida, Misurata, and many others. In addition, provision is made for mobile libraries to go deep into the country as a medium of culture.

4. ACTING AND MUSIC INSTITUTE

This institute comprises a music division, a theatrical production division and a broadcasting division. The music division has indeed been started. However, the programme provides for expanding this division, together with initiating the other two.

THE NEWS AND GUIDANCE SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost £L. 2,550,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
1. Broadcasting.	**2,000,000**	**500,000**	**500,000**	**1,000,000**	
2. Cinema.	**150,000**	**25,000**	**75,000**	**50,000**	
3. Public Libraries and Reading Rooms.	**250,000**	**30,000**	**50,000**	**170,000**	
4. Acting and Music Institute.	**150,000**	**20,000**	**30,000**	**100,000**	
TOTAL COST £L.	**2,550,000**	**575,000**	**655,000**	**1,320,000**	

CHAPTER X
THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SECTOR

1. RECONSTRUCTION OF BARCE AND COMPLETION OF BEIDA BUILDINGS.

Barce

In the early part of this year a great disaster struck the country — the total destruction of the town of Barce (El-Marj) by earthquakes. The Government took prompt action in the intention of rebuilding the town after making sure of the selection of a new site that is technically sound through studies and research carried out by a world earthquake expert who was especially called in for that purpose. The reconstruction of Barce and its restoration to its previous prosperity being one of the main objectives of the Government, adequate amounts have been included in the Plan for that purpose.

Beida

Buildings on which work was started at Beida need to be completed to achieve the desired aim, and it is therefore necessary to approve adequate allocations in the development budget covering the necessary services and supplies.

The estimated financial cost included in the schedule does not represent the correct final figure, for the reason that the size and number of offices and quarters required are not yet precisely known, which number is tied up with the number of officials to be transferred to Beida, particularly at this stage when Government is under reorganization of the potentialities of its Civil Service, in consequence of the latest changes in the Constitution.

(Note: After publication of the Five-Year Plan in Arabic, this project was transferred to the Public Works Sector.)

2. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION INSTITUTE

In order to create a modern administration able to perform its administrative and technical duties efficiently, it is necessary to establish a Public Administration Institute. The estimated provision for this project will cover only the capital expenditures involved and does not provide for expatriate experts.

The Institute will train civil servants from the municipalities and Government Departments, and semi-public institutions, for the purpose of increasing the efficiency of government administration, and will thus contribute to the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

THE PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost £L. 6,425,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
1. El Marj Reconstruction and completion of Beida buildings. (Note: After publication of the Five-Year-Plan in Arabic, this project was transferred to the Public Works Sector.)	6,250,000	2,500,000	1,250,000	2,500,000	
2. Public Administration Institute.	175,000	35,000	40,000	100,000	
TOTAL COST £L.	6,425,000	2,535,000	1,290,000	2,600,000	

CHAPTER XI

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SECTOR

INTRODUCTION

There is a genuine need for certain projects which would be beneficial to all sectors. As these do not come specifically within the competence of any ministry, the following projects have been included in this chapter.

1. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS AND SURVEYS

Costs of investigations and surveys in respect of any project in any sector are included in the estimated cost of the project. But it is often necessary to conduct investigations and surveys on certain proposals before they become approved projects, or studies required for general planning or research purposes, as the basic information will be needed in all sectors before the projects can be implemented.

This includes, among other items, a study by an expert on the requirements of Libya for aerial survey and mapping.

2. INSTALLATIONS FOR THE TECHNICAL ADVISORY STAFF AND GENERAL DEVELOPMENT EXPENSES.

Office and living accommodation for experts, expatriates and consultant staff is a constant requirement and a liability which must be met. The cost of renting suitable accommodation or building temporary offices and quarters for particular projects or contracts is expensive and wasteful. It is proposed to build, in the main centres, some office and living accommodation to cover minimum requirements, with a view to saving money and having space available without delay when implementing projects. Such places shall also be provided with working material, furniture and equipment. To strengthen the efficiency of the staff working on development activity, special allowances and compensation shall be chargeable to this fund.

3. CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

This item includes the estimated costs of the participation of the Libyan Government in the various projects implemented with financial and technical assistance by different international agencies. The value of each contribution will be governed by separate agreements concluded with agencies of the relevant governments.

4. DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING TRAINING

It is essential to carry out a programme for development and planning training within the Ministry, in order to secure efficient staff to supervise the planning and implementation of the projects.

5. RESERVE FOR PROJECTS

As financial estimates for projects included in the Development Plan are normally made on the basis of current prices, estimated quantities and availability of executive capabilities, the reserve item is included in the Development Budget to cover deficit in the final costs resulting from increased prices, delayed completion, modified specifications, higher costs entailed by public tender quotations or any other reason. Such emergencies must be recognized and the appropriate funds allocated to meet them as necessary.

THE PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY PROGRAMME

(Total Cost £L. 11,400,000)

PROJECT	*Estimated Cost £L.*	*1963/64 £L.*	*1964/65 £L.*	*Balance to Complete £L.*	*REMARKS*
1. General Investigations and Surveys	1,200,000	250,000	400,000	550,000	
2. Contributions to International Funds for Development Technical Assistance.	300,000	100,000	150,000	50,000	
3. General training for Development purposes.	650,000	100,000	150,000	400,000	
4. Installations for the Technical Advisory Staff and General Developemnt Expenses	250,000	50,000	50,000	150,000	
5. Reserve for projects.	9,000,000	150,000	850,000	8,000,000	
TOTAL COST £L.	11,400,000	650,000	1,600,000	9,150,000	

PART FOUR

Supplementary Policy for the Execution of the Development Plan

The proper execution of projects detailed in the various social and economic sectors requires certain additional measures, and procedures. Following is a list of such measures and procedures which the Government intends to adopt as a supplement to the policy for the execution of the Development Plan.

1. AGRICULTURE

a. Regulation of water affairs and determination of the authority to be responsible for them technically and administratively.

b. Regulation and encouragement of the use of agricultural equipment; urging farmers to diversify their agricultural production and not concentrate on certain crops.

c. Attention to land reclamation and agricultural settlement; conservation of cultivated land and restriction of construction on it.

d. Encouragement of agricultural cooperative societies, providing them with all the necessary facilities; setting-up mechanical centres and workshops to provide services, working facilities, maintenance and guidance for farmers.

e. Increase of the capital of the Agricultural Bank and reconsideration of the agricultural credit facilities, reducing interest rates to a minimum.

f. Encouragement of farmers to construct reservoirs, wells and fences, purchase tools and equipment, reclaim land, improve livestock breeds, on the basis of state contribution through subsidies and financial grants and periodic contests and exhibitions for agricultural produce with winners receiving cash prizes.

2. INDUSTRY

a. Adoption of a policy to provide all the necessary incentives to the private sector for the investment of its funds in industrialization; including cooperation of public and private sectors in carrying out industrial projects which the private sector is unable to undertake on its own.

b. Creation of local industries, especially small-scale industries depending on agricultural products in the villages and local raw materials.

c. Revision of customs duties so as to protect national industries in the face of similar imports.

3. FINANCE AND NATIONAL ECONOMY

a. Reconsideration of the taxation system, providing for progressive rates so as to achieve social equity, ensure a source of revenue and check inflation. Staffs working on taxes should be supported and strengthened to enable them to function properly.

b. Imposition of higher customs rates on luxury goods and other goods available locally.

c. Special attention to statistics in general; the Central Statistics Office should be provided with all the necessary facilities to enable it to fulfil its statistical task as a sound basis for all social and economic planning in the country.

d. Promotion of the tourist industry in Libya. A technical consultant body should be assigned to survey the general situation of this industry and prepare recommendations for its improvement and development.

4. COMMUNICATIONS

a. A full study and comprehensive survey of all means of land, air and sea transportation.

b. Special attention to feeder roads and their maintenance and surfacing.

c. Revision of fees for vehicle circulation licenses and imposition

of road taxes on heavy trucks using the highways, as a contribution towards the heavy maintenance costs.

d. Full survey of the situation of Libyan ports to determine the practicability of the World Bank Mission's recommendation for an independent Port Authority for the control and administration of all the ports of Libya on a sound basis using standardized, methods.

5. PUBLIC WORKS

a. Full survey of the situation of electricity supplies in the country to determine the praticability of the recommendation of the World Bank Mission for the establishment of an independent organization to control and run all electricity supplies on a sound basis, using standardized methods.

b. Special studies on the purification of sewage so that the effluent can be used for agricultural purposes.

c. Establishment of a survey department and a geographical and topographical institute in the country.

d. Regulation of drainage affairs in accordance with sanitary and security requirements.

6. EDUCATION

a. Coordination of technical and vocational training activities through the setting-up of a special organ or committee, comprising representatives of the Ministries of Education, Labour and Social Affairs, Agriculture, Industry, Planning and Development, and Petroleum Affairs. This organ or committee would be responsible for the organization, direction and coordination of all aspects of this activity.

b. Consideration of elevation of the College of Advanced Technology, converting it into a College of Engineering incorporated in the Libyan University.

c. Establishment of a College of Agriculture in the Libyan University.

d. Incorporation of the Social Affairs Institute planned by the

Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, in the Social Sciences Dept. of the Faculty of Arts in the Libyan University, after consultation with the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, and the creation of a joint organization for coordination and standardization of methods and syllabuses.

e. Establishment of an institute for rural pioneers under the Area Development Plan, to be entrusted with the mission of social, cultural and agricultural guidance in rural areas.

f. Establishment of a Teachers College for vocational and applied training.

g. Solution of the failure problem in schools, and consideration of the matter of failures exceeding two years with a view to enforcing the age-limit rules so as give opportunity to fresh students.

7. HEALTH

a. Exhaustive research and extensive studies on the problem of public nutrition through the setting-up of a special commission comprising representatives from the Ministries of Health, Agriculture, Labour and Social Welfare and Education, in order to determine the nutritional standard required and the ways and means of maintaining it.

b. Training of technical Libyan personnel in therapeutic and preventive medicine and pharmacy in order to achieve self-sufficiency in those fields.

c. Improvement of environmental conditions in the health aspect, in cooperation with other competent authorities.

8. LABOUR AND SOCIAL WELFARE

a. Establishment of an independent authority or a special department under the Ministry to run the low-cost houses: if this cannot be done, the State Property Department should be entrusted with the affairs of this scheme.

b. Continued expansion in building low-cost houses according to plans and directions of the consultant engineers entrusted with the task.

c. Coordination of the activities of the Area Development services with the ministries concerned through an organization or a special joint commission to be set up for this purpose.

d. Appointment of competent consultants or the recruitment of experts for conducting a survey of the labour force and the standards of skills, and how best numbers could be increased and skills improved to meet the requirements of the country

9. NEWS AND GUIDANCE

a. Investigations and technical studies to determine the most suitable site, technically and economically, for the new broadcasting station.

b. Coordination and amalgamation of responsibilities for public libraries and reading rooms in consultation with the Ministry of Education.

c. Improvement of production of news films with particular emphasis on cultural, social, health, agricultural and industrial films.

d. Full investigation by professional consultants of the proposed television service in Libya, in order that such project may be included in the next Five-Year Plan.

10. PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

a. Expansion of the Public Administration School to accommodate a maximum number of civil servants for training in public administration, finance and accountancy methods and techniques.

b. Revision of the fellowship system and increasing the number of fellowships for training civil servants abroad, to help achieve the aims of Civil Service.

c. Revision of the scale of salaries and other allowances prescribed under the Civil Service Law No. 36, of 1956, thereby introducing adequate increases commensurate with the grade of each official, the high cost of living and the standard of efficiency and productivity required for development activities in the country.

d. Statutory amendment of the Pensions Law designed to improve the financial privileges in the light of the improved economic conditions of the country in order to guarantee the future of the civil servant and that of his family after his death.

11. PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT

a. The drawing up of an annual order of priority for the execution of projects shall be subject to scrutiny and endorsement by the Ministry of Planning and Development and the National Planning Council.

b. Funds allocated for projects should not be released before a work plan, based on complete information and statistical data, and adequate justification, is accepted and approved by the Ministry of Planning and Development.

c. Appointment of consultants to study projects prior to execution: preparation of specifications and terms and conditions for the execution of such projects whenever this is deemed necessary or whenever it is impossible for the competent authority to undertake such execution itself. Appointment of such consultants to be the responsibility of the Ministry of Planning and Development.

CORRIGENDA

p. 21 On fifth line from bottom, read «exerts» for « experts. »
p. 24 On 11th line, read « compact » for « impact »
p. 24 On seventh line from bottom, read «omission» for «emission»
p. 45 On seventh line, read « do » for « to »
p. 74 On fourth line from bottom, read « control » for « cointrol »